

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

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TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

Subtle Move To Sabotage Fiscal Autonomy

Commerce Chambers' Protest

Lancashire's Demands "Unconscionable"

Boosted As J. P. C's Offer, But Taken Away In Advance!

That the conclusion of the Indo-British Agreement would amount to taking away in advance that measure of Fiscal Autonomy which is claimed by the authors of the J. P. C. Report to follow from their recommendations is the substance of an elaborate statement issued by the Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce protesting that "any arrangement between the two countries reached behind the back of the Commercial community of India cannot but be dominated by powerful British interests to the prejudice of India."

"UNCONSCIONABLE DEMANDS"

Characterising Lancashire's demands as unconscionable, the Committee warns the Government that the "imposition of an entirely indefensible trade agreement vitally jeopardising the best economic interests of India would only accentuate political dissatisfaction so widely prevalent in this country."

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 21. The Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries has issued the following statement in connection with the Indo-British Trade Negotiation:

"The Committee of the Federation for some time past has been reading with increasing misgivings newspaper reports of the Trade Treaty being negotiated between the Government of India and the United Kingdom. They are alarmed by the latest report that an agreement has now been conclusively reached and may be officially announced any day."

THEIR MISGIVINGS.

The Government of India have, in spite of repeated requests of the Committee ignored their legitimate demand for taking the Indian commercial community into consultation in the process of negotiating such an agreement and they have no hesitation in declaring any arrangement reached between the Government of India and the United Kingdom seeking to regulate trading conditions between the two countries and reached behind the back of the commercial community in India cannot but be dominated by powerful British interests to the prejudice of this country."

LANCASHIRE'S DEMANDS

Whilst the Committee have no definite knowledge of the basis on which such an agreement is reported to have been reached they have been very gravely perturbed by the demands included in the representation submitted by the Lancashire Deputation that waited on the President of the Board of Trade in England on November 1 last.

(a) That there should be provision to the effect that the import duties on the United Kingdom cotton and artificial silk goods shall be lower than those applicable to the same kind of goods from foreign countries and that the United Kingdom producers of these goods shall have full opportunity of reasonable competition with domestic producers.

(b) That the United Kingdom Government can raise with the Government of India the question of re-examining the levels of duty whenever they are able to show that these levels are unduly high.

(c) That there should be a pre-

cise expression of these principles in the form of a definite stipulation of maximum rates of duty and minimum margins of preference.

PERPETUAL SUBSERVENCE These demands if conceded, can have the only effect of the industrial and commercial policy of this country being made subject at all times to the veto of the United Kingdom in so far as the development of any indigenous industry has in opinion of the United Kingdom Government, a prejudicial effect on British trade or industry.

The acceptance of such demands, the Committee need hardly point out, is entirely incompatible with the supposed transfer of responsibility for regulating the future commercial and industrial policy of the country which is recommended by the J. P. C.

SABOTAGING FISCAL AUTONOMY.

The conclusion of this agreement, in short, would amount to taking away in advance that measure of fiscal autonomy which is claimed by the authors of the J. P. C. Report to follow from their recommendations. The Committee have consistently been opposed to the principle of Mody-Lees Pact and they are aware of the Government's promise to Lancashire to implement this agreement at a later date.

"THIN END OF WEDGE." Assuming for the sake of argument that the Mody-Lees Pact did not prejudicially affect the economic interest of this country, an agreement based on the above demands cannot by any stretch of imagination be considered to follow from the terms of the Mody-Lees Pact. The Mody-Lees Pact however, has proved to the painful experience of this country the thin edge of the wedge in that, it has enabled Lancashire to push further its unconscionable demands for its own selfish ends.

The Committee is not unaware of the claim usually advanced by the Government of India that arrangements of this character can only be reached between the two Governments but they must point out that it is nevertheless a practice for Governments to take into confidence a representative of their commercial community and to be guided by their advice.

Rt. Hon'ble Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, has been reported throughout the

FRANCE FOLLOWS JAP'S LEAD

J. P. C. REPORT & JUDICIARY

Calcutta English Bar Disapproves Recommendations

CALCUTTA, Dec. 21. A meeting of the English Bar of the Calcutta High Court passed resolutions to-day disapproving the recommendation of the Joint Parliamentary Committee and urging the continuance of the present practice of appointing Chief Justices in Chartered High Courts in India from amongst the members of the Bar; opining at least half of the total number of the High Court Judges should be appointed from among the members of the English, Scottish and Irish Bar; disapproving the transference of Calcutta High Court to Provincial Administration as recommended and pressing for the continuance of the same relationship with the Government of India as was the custom since its establishment.—United Press.

SAVARKAR'S INTERNMENT

Order Extended For Another Two Years

RATNAGIRI, Dec. 21. The internment period of Vinayak Damodar Savarkar is to expire on 31st Dec. Savarkar had applied for the restoration of his freedom but his application has been refused and the internment order has again been extended to a term of another two years.—A. P.

NO RISKS OF DEFAULT

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 21. A new venture of the British Export Credits Guarantee Department which is now prepared to insure British exporters to Germany against risks of default, as also to shoulder responsibilities for inability to transfer funds, is considered very important as it provides Government with effective means to control the volume of Anglo-German trade which could be adjusted by lowering or raising of insurance charges, thus acting as regulator of exchange agreement.

The scheme, if successful, might be extended to trade with other countries.

process of these negotiations to have in consultation with the commercial interests affected in the United Kingdom. The fact of the Government of India entirely ignoring the Indian commercial community and of their entering into an agreement with the United Kingdom in such a manner at once demonstrated the present political helplessness of India and determination of British Parliament to see that the economic interests of India are permanently subordinated to those of the United Kingdom.

The Committee also feel very strongly that on the eve of the inauguration of the new constitution, when every endeavour should have been made both by British Parliament and the Government of India to convince this country of the 'bonafides' of British intentions to effect real transfer of power which may be utilised for economic amelioration of the poverty-stricken masses of this country, the imposition of an entirely indefensible trade agreement vitally jeopardising the best economic interests of this country will only accentuate political dissatisfaction so widely prevalent in this country."

TO DENOUNCE WASHINGTON TREATY

But Intends To Join Negotiations For New One

PARIS, Dec. 21. It is learned from well-informed circles that France will after all pronounce in favour of the denunciation of the Washington treaty as well as Japan. Government will officially inform the other interested Powers of the position and intends to join in the negotiations for a new treaty.

M. Laval and M. Pietre, Minister of Marine, will address the Foreign Affairs and Naval Committees to-day and a definite announcement is expected shortly.—Reuter.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN COMMONS

LONDON, Dec. 21.

In the House of Commons Major Atlee on a motion of adjournment said that the Opposition hoped to raise the question of Trade Agreement with India.

The Rt. Hon. Runciman informed him that he was unable at present to make a statement thereon. Everyone realised the immense importance of a trade agreement both in Britain, Lancashire particularly and India.—Reuter.

KARACHI S.O.S. TO COMMERCE MEMBER

KARACHI, Dec. 21. Messrs. Lalji Mehrotra, Vice-President, Karachi Indian Merchants' Association, Mahomed Ali, A. K. Alavi, Vice-Chairman, Buyers and Shippers Chamber, Karachi, have telegraphed to Sir Joseph Blore, Commerce Member of the Government of India regretting that the claim of Indian commercial and industrial interest for consultation regarding the Indo-British Trade Agreement has been ignored while Mr. Runciman's statement shows he was in close touch with the Lancashire representatives and had a conference on the 13th instant, and requesting India Government to receive the Federation's deputation before finalising the Treaty Terms.—A. P. Special.

INDO-BRITISH TRADE AGREEMENT

Covers Textiles, Hosiery & Protected Industries

NEW DELHI, Dec. 21. As a result of enquiry by the Commerce Department, it is ascertained, that Indo-British Trade negotiations have been completed although final settlement as regards one or two minor points is still to be effected.

It is understood the Agreement covers Textiles, Hosiery and a large number of other protected industries.—United Press.

"Judicial Liquidation" Allowed

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, Dec. 21. The Seine Commercial Court has decided to allow the "Judicial liquidation" of the Citroen Motor Company.

HOLLAND IN MOURNING

Famous Malaria Expert & Head Of News Agency Dead In Airliner Crash

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 21. Flags were flown halfmast, and all buildings and broadcasting stations shut down for mourning the Dutch airliner's loss the burning wreckage of which was found near Rutbah Wells, in the Syrian desert. All the seven occupants were dead.

One of the three passengers was Beretty, head of the Dutch East Indies News Agency whose death is especially felt in the Netherlands newspaper circles, and pilot Beckman who has done nearly 10,000 flying hours for K. L. M. wireless operator, Vanzandhoff, was the sole survivor of the disaster which befell the airliner "Stork", near Bangkok in December, 1931. Professor Walch, another victim, was the famous malaria expert, who frequently presided at the international congresses at Singapore, and who only flew to Holland last week to see his invalid mother.

Plesman, the manager of K. L. M. expressed deep admiration and thanks to the British Air Ministry for the R. A. F.'s co-operation in finding the tragic wreck.

PUNDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

Can Write To Only One Person Once A Fortnight

(From Our Own Correspondent). ALLAHABAD, Dec. 20. Pandit Jawaharlal hitherto used to write his fortnightly letter to Mrs. Kamala Nehru and enclose along with it letters to several other members of his family and friends. This has now been stopped by the Jail authorities and Panditji can only write to one person only every fortnight.

MRS. MOTILAL NEHRU OPERATED UPON

General Condition Good

Mrs. Motilal Nehru underwent an operation on Wednesday last for the removal of the sequestrum which was suspected in the breast bone. The operation was performed under local anaesthesia by Dr. T. O. Shah at the Poly Clinic. It lasted a few minutes in all. A sequestrum of the size of a small hazel nut was removed. A couple of tiny sequestra were also taken out as well as the granulation tissue in the sinus. The whole wound was well opened out and lightly plugged. Dry dressing will be repeated every day. Mrs. Motilal stood the operation well and slept fairly well with the help of a veronal tablet. Her general condition is good.

JAMNALALJI IN BOMBAY

Develops Fresh Ear Trouble

BOMBAY, Dec. 21. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj who underwent an operation for ear trouble in September last, arrived in Bombay this morning as he had some fresh trouble in the ear. Dr. T. O. Shah who performed the operation last time attended to the complaint and it is stated that Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj now feels better, but he will have to stay in Bombay for a fortnight completely to get rid of the trouble.—A. P.

Foreign Army For Saar Plebiscite

Stony Silence Greeted Italian Troops

"We Did Not Want Them To Come" Says Saarlander

SAARBUCKEN, Dec. 21. Three hundred and fifty Italian grenadiers, the largest Foreign contingent hitherto has arrived and was received with stony silence by the large crowd outside the station. This attitude is explained by one Saarlander who said: "We did not ask them to come."

The main British force is due to-morrow. Meanwhile the British troops already here are settling down, preparing for an English Christmas.

Only killed Highlanders at tract attention and cause much amusement.—Reuter.

BRITISH CONTINGENT FOR SAAR

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

CALAIS, Dec. 21. Impressive scenes marked the arrival British Troops for Saar comprising nearly 1,000 officers and men of the Essex and East Lancashire regiments. M. Morin, sub-prefect of Boulogne, and General Mussel, commanding the First French Corps, Lille represented the French Government and the Army respectively at the quayside where several thousands of French people assembled to welcome the troops.

Fifty men of the East Lancshires and a detachment of French infantry stood face to face with the colours of East Lancshires between them, while General Mussel and Colonel Priestman, commanding the British contingent, inspected the troops and saluted the colours.

Cries of "Vivent les Anglais, Vive L'Angleterre" rang out as the troops marched to the citadel and later entrained for Saar.

CIVIC RIGHT RESTORED

Jubbulpore To Have An Elected President

NAGPUR, Dec. 21.

An official notification in today's gazette states that the Central Provinces Municipalities Act from the operation of which the Jubbulpore Municipality has been excepted by a previous notification dated November 15, shall apply to that body with effect from January 1st next.

Thus the right of electing its own president has been restored to the Jubbulpore municipality and fresh elections will be held in April next.—A. P.

YEVTITCH FORMS CABINET

BELGRADE, Dec. 21.

Mr. Yevitch, formed the Government on broad national basis, consisting of eight Serbs, four Croats, two Slovenes and one Muslim.

Mr. Yevitch will remain Foreign Minister as well as the Premier.—Reuter.

Rangoon, Dec. 21.—It is understood that the Budget Session of the Burma Legislative Council commences on Feb. 14 next. The balloting is expected to take place on Jan. 31st.—A. P.

U. P. LIBERALS CONDEMN IT

"Does Not Lead Anywhere Near Self-Govt."

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 21. The Committee of the U. P. Liberal Association at their meeting held this evening with Mr. Chintamani in the Chair unanimously passed the following resolution on the Joint Parliamentary Committee:—

"Resolved that the Committee of the U. P. Liberal Association consider that the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee is far from removing a single objectionable feature of the White Paper Scheme which was condemned almost unanimously by the Indian public opinion, has made the scheme still more objectionable by introducing new reactionary features."

"The Committee note with regret that the proposed reform does not lead India anywhere near self-Government while 'dominion status' finds no mention at all in the Report. The Committee therefore are compelled to the conclusion that it will be a smaller evil for the country to carry on under the present constitution for some time more than to have the proposed constitution imposed upon it."

The Joint Select Committee's Report is utterly unacceptable to the Liberal Party in U. P. as it is to Indian public opinion generally.—U. P.

"QUIT DELHI WITHIN 24 HOURS!"

NEW DELHI, Dec. 21.

Mr. Jugmendar Das Jain, partner of the Universal Drugs Stores, Delhi, has been served with a notice to-day by the local Government under the Punjab Criminal Law Amendment Act to quit Delhi within 24 hours.

It may be mentioned that his elder brother Dimpalpershad Jain is undergoing imprisonment for three years in the Multan Central Jail in connection with the Delhi Conspiracy Case.—United Press.

"NEVER HEARD SUCH NONSENSE"

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

VIENNA, Dec. 21. "I never heard such nonsense in my life" declared the diplomat and legitimist Herr Wiesner, referring to the report that Archduke Otto was going to live in Tyrol.

Minimum Re. 1

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Managing Agent
Bombay, 17th December, 1933

Public Notices

NOTICE

With great regret, we have to notify that owing to pressure of work on our Partners and their health, we are giving up from the 1st of January, 1935, the Agency of Messrs. Wilson Brothers Bobbin Co., Ltd., after a very pleasant and long connection of over 50 years with them.

We understand that Messrs. Wilson Brothers Bobbin Co., Ltd. will open their own Branch Office in Bombay to continue their business in future and we hope all our valued customers will extend to them the same pleasant connections which they had with Messrs. Wilson Brothers Bobbin Co., Ltd. through our Agency.

NOWROJEE WADIA & SONS.
22nd December, 1934.

9409.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. JOOSUBBHAY HAMBHOY CHINWALLA and AKBARALI MOLEEDINA MANJI, of Bombay Khoja Inhabitants have agreed to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, exchange, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, possession, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Mercantile Bank Buildings, No. 54, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Fardandi tenre, containing by admeasurement (193) square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 16241 and New Survey No. part of 1/3695, Cadastral Survey No. 332, of Mazagaon Division together with the tenement or building thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "E" Ward No. 5865 and Street No. 62 all which premises are situate at Mazagaon Matarpakhadi Road in the City and Registration District of Bombay and are bounded, on or towards the East by the Matarpakhadi Road, on or towards the West by the property of Ma. Calls, D'Souza, on or towards the North by the property of John Mariam Lopez and on or towards the South by Matarpakhadi.

Dated this 20th day of December, 1934.

PAYNE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9399.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai HAWABEIBI widow of Shaikh Abdullah Shaikh Ahmed Dalvi, NURUDDIN SHAIKH ABDULLA DALVI and SHAHABEIBI daughter of Shaikh Abdullah Shaikh Ahmed Dalvi, all of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

That any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, charge, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known, in writing, to the undersigned, at their Office, at 36, Tamarind Lane, Tamarind House, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within FOURTEEN DAYS from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Quit and ground rent tenure, containing by admeasurement 118 5/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 8409, Rent Roll No. 1331, Old Survey No. 2303, Laughton's Survey No. 3755 and Cadastral Survey No. 1290 of Byculla Division together with the message tenement or building standing thereon, situate at and on the Northern side of Grant Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and Assessed by the Assessor Collector of Municipal Taxes under E. Ward No. 2 (1) and Street Nos. 10-12-116 and are bounded, on or towards the east by Shaikh Buran Cammodin Street, on or towards the West by the property of the Pur-chaser, on or towards the North by the property of Cassum Chhat-rivalla and on or towards the South by Grant Road.

Bombay Dated this 20th day of December, 1934.

GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

9403

Public Notices

NOTICE.

The undersigned have separated as from the 18th December, 1934, and each one will be responsible for his own debts and liabilities from the said date.

Bombay, Dated 20th December, 1934.
(1) HASSANAND JETHANAND
RAJPAL,
(2) MENGHRAJ JETHANAND
RAJPAL,
(3) SUGNOMAL JETHANAND
RAJPAL.

3423

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HIS HIGHNESS SIR LAKH-DEHRIJ THE MAHARAJA SAHEB OF MORVI has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, exchange, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, possession, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 36, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, partly Freehold, partly Leasehold, partly Pension and Tax and partly newly assessed, situate, lying and being at Chowpatty Sea Face, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, ad-measuring approximately 1150 square yards and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 7997, 1/8005, 2/8005, 10/8005, 10A/8005, 1/8005 (but really 2/8005), (part), and 1/8003 (part) and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1517 (part) of Girgaum Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 2546 (1), (2), (3) and (4) and Street Nos. 2, 2A, 2B and 2C forming part of a bigger piece of land bearing Collector's Old Nos. 7, 8, 9, 20, 26-26-26, 86, 107, 112 and 127 New Nos. 35, 135, 170, 744, 871, 940, 970, 18715, 18376, New Survey Nos. 8001, 8092, 8003, 1/8005, 9-10/8005, 10A/8005, A/8005 (really 2/8005) and Cadastral Survey No. 1517 and which said premises are bounded on or towards the North by the Sandhurst Bridge Road, on or towards the South and East by land belonging to H. H. The Maharaja of Morvi and on or towards the West by the Chowpatty Sea Face.

Dated this 21st day of December, 1934.
AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

9408

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES AT LOVE LANE MAZAGAON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagee, and in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of contributory Mortgage dated 14th December, 1917, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, 16th January, 1935 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on site the undermentioned properties either in one lot or in separate lots.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

LOT NO. 1.
Government leasehold land with building 1450 square yards, New Survey No. 3/3688, Cadastral Survey No. 405 (Part) E Ward No. 6190 and 6198, Street No. 1 Old and 85 and 85 B New, and bounded on East by S. No. 349, West by Lots 2 and 4, South by Hathi Baug Road, and North by Love Lane.

LOT NO. 2.
Government leasehold land with building 1000 square yards, New Survey No. 4/3688, Cadastral Survey No. 405 (Part), "E" Ward No. 6191 (2a) & 6191 (2), Street No. 10 Old 5, 87 A, 87, 89 & 91 New and bounded on East by Lot No. 1, North by Love Lane, West by Lot No. 3 and South by Lot No. 4.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the under-

CRAWFORD & CO.

PATHE

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Sunday Morn. 10 a. m.

—SECOND WEEK—

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BY AIR

STABBING AFFRAY AT PLAY HOUSE CORNER

Quarrel Over Money Affairs?—4 Suspects Arrested

Hardly had the body in a suspected case of murder in Kamati-pura been handed over to the relatives when another badly battered body from Play House Corner awaited entrance at the morgue late at night, on Thursday.

Abdul Hamid Mashidulla, in giving evidence before the Coroner's Jury on Friday said that Kallan Rawoo, his sister's son, had gone out to collect monies from the hawkers.

At about 9 p.m. on Thursday word was brought to him that Kallan had been stabbed by some Pathans.

Both witness and his nephew were butchers by profession and lived together at Surti Mohalla.

Four Pathan suspects in the case were placed before Mr. P. L. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, on Friday, on charges of murder and abetment.

Their names are: Mohammed Sheriff Abdul Karim, Mohammed Karim Abdul Karim, M. I. Abdul Karim and Faizulla Khan Ham-zullekhan.

Blood-stained Clothes

The investigating officer in applying for the remand of the accused, said that he received a telephone call at his station at about 8-30 p.m. from Grant to the effect that a man had been stabbed near Play House.

It was also ascertained, the police state in the application for remand, that the first accused had an injury on his head. Some blood-stained clothes were taken charge of by the police.

From the information given by Mohammed Hussain Idar, Hussain, it transpires that on the day previous to the incident, Kallan with the first accused, was seen cycling along Sukhlai Street. It also appeared that there was an altercation between the two.

Subsequently it is alleged, the first accused flew into a rage and whipped out his knife, whereupon a crowd was attracted on the spot. Some people intervened and the accused was forced to desist.

The next day, i.e., on Thursday, Kallan was reported to have been stabbed badly. Before he could be rushed to hospital, he succumbed to the injuries.

The Magistrate ordered the suspects to be remanded for 14 days, pending further police inquiries and investigations.

BURGLARY AT SUPARIBAGH RD.

Suspect Arrested While Carrying Trunk In Road

Muneshwar Sitabux was arrested by the Kalachowki Police on Thursday on suspicion that he was concerned in a burglary case in which gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 791 were stolen.

It is stated that on the evening of November 5 a room in the Tejukaya Mansion at Suparibagh Road was broken open and a trunk containing ornaments removed.

The accused was arrested while carrying a trunk said to be resembling the one stolen.

He was placed before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Dadar Magistrate, and remanded to custody till January 4.

Three Months For Accused Who Branded And Beat Little Brother

Digamber Keshav Dange who was arrested on Dec. 12 for causing voluntary hurt to Narayan, his younger brother, by branding him with a lighted bidi and assaulting him with a stick, was on Friday sentenced by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, to undergo 3 months R. I. The accused pleading not guilty contended that the punishment was administered in loco parentis as his mother was in the hospital.

The Magistrate remarked that this was "foul and brutal cruelty" inflicted on a child of tender age.

SUTTA KHEL RAID AT DE LISLE ROAD

Govind Talabha and four others were arrested on Thursday night by the De Lisle Road Police following a raid on an alleged gambling den.

A number of Sutta chits and marked coins, it is said, were seized.

They were placed on Friday before the Dadar Magistrate and released on bail till January 3.

YOUNG MEN, LOOK FORWARD!

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PURSE SNATCHER SENT TO JAIL

Took Advantage Of Absent Minded Man Gazing At Tram Line Repairs

Observing that persons like the accused were a standing menace to the unwary pedestrians in the streets of Bombay, Mr. Y. N. Nadkarni, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, sentenced Pandoo Bhikoo (28), a motor-cleaner, to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment on Friday on a charge of theft.

In awarding the sentence the Magistrate stated that offences of this kind called for a deterrent punishment in view of the fact that they have become more or less an ordinary feature of the city.

Evidence showed that the accused, taking advantage of the complainant, Laxman Vishwanath's absent-mindedness while engrossed with looking at the repairs to the tram-lines near Golpitha on December 12, gave him a jerk and removed a purse from his outer pocket.

Before the culprit could transfer the same to his own, the complainant recognised the purse to be his. Subsequently Pandoo was chased, arrested and handed over to the police.

TAXATION OF MOTOR VEHICLE

Bombay Proposals Compared With Madras

Director of Information writes: Since the issue of the Press Note on the proposed schedule for the taxation of motor vehicles in the Bombay Presidency, the Madras Government have intimated that the rates levied in the case of public passenger carrying vehicles and vehicles used for the transport of goods have been revised. Consequently it is now necessary to modify the comparative table given in paragraph 3 of the Press Note. It should be as follows:—

	Draft Revised	Bombay Madras
	Schedule	Schedule
	Rs.	Rs.
I. Private car weighing not more than 30 cwt.	100	130
II. Taxi-cab	160	120
III. Motor bus:		
(a) carrying 15 passengers	435	450
(b) carrying 20 passengers	560	600
(c) carrying 25 passengers	685	750
(d) carrying 30 passengers	810	900
IV. Motor vehicles used for the transport of goods	330	Weighting more than 15 but not more than 25 cwt.
(a) Weighing 15 but not more than 30 cwt.	330	320
(b) Weighing 70 but not more than 100 cwt.	700	1000

WARRANT FOR RENT COLLECTOR

Alleged To Be Absconding After Embezzling Collections Of Rs. 1,606

A warrant for the arrest of one Jalli was ordered to be issued by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar on Friday.

Jalli is said to be a large after committing criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 36. He was in the employ of the complainant, D. J. Mistry, as rent-collector.

After collecting rents for the period between April and November, it is alleged, he absconded on November 12 when a complaint was lodged with the Police.

The Police have so far been unable to trace the whereabouts of the alleged absconder.

L.C.P.S. EXAM

103 Out Of 172 Candidates Pass

Out of 172 students who appeared at the First L.C.P.S. Examination, held in December 1934, the following 103 have passed:—

R. B. Agnihotri, N. A. Ansari, V. P. Apte, (Miss) Kamal R. Athavle, G. K. Atré, B. M. Babadi, M. H. Bakshi, G. L. Balani, (Miss) Push-pawati, R. Bandel, C. H. Baki, S. K. Bhagia, M. R. Bhatt, (Miss) Sundra, Borgaonkar, M. T. Changrani, B. H. Chhajed, V. R. Chitnis, (Miss) Sushila, Ramchandria, Chitray, (Miss) Victoria Cordo, N. K. Desai, R. M. Desai, V. S. Desai, K. V. Dhurandhar, J. M. Gandhi, O. M. Gandhi, P. B. Gatne, (Miss) Shanta G. Gatne, G. G. Ghaisas, G. B. Ghanekar, K. K. Ghanekar, H. M. Ghodi, T. V. Gidwani, M. B. Godbole, A. F. Q. D. Gomes, S. Gon-salves, A. N. Gulati, B. G. Hulyal-kar, (Miss) Kusum V. Jaywant, H. I. Jhale, G. N. Joshi, V. T. Joshi, K. A. Kakhandki, J. G. Kapurani, (Mrs. Prameela, Rukmangad Kar-nik, H. T. Keswani, N. D. Khanol-kar, J. D. Kharabanda, V. R. Kharadkar, V. T. Kharwandikar, (Miss) Manak A. Kochrekar, A. S. Kul-karni, (Miss) Kamal S. Kulkarni, N. K. Kumbhare, J. M. W. D. Kure-shi, H. G. Lakhani, (Miss) Rajas-hi, H. G. Lakhani, (Miss) Mangalvedhe, R. Macasare, V. R. Mangalvedhe, R. M. Mankar, A. M. Maru, N. R. Mehendratka, B. V. Mehta, S. S. Melikatti, A. M. H. R. Memon, P. T. Merani, R. G. Mohani, M. A. Nad-karni, M. M. Nadkarni, (Miss) Vatsala S. Nayampalli, S. V. Nisal, (Miss) Claudia Marie A. Noronha, R. B. Oza, V. R. Padbidri, V. C. Palekar, V. K. Paranjpe, K. R. Parikh, C. C. Patel, M. B. Patel, M. A. Patel, M. S. Patil, (Miss) Shanta B. Patil, G. S. Patwardhan, R. R. Pingle, B. N. Ramchandani, B. D. Rawtani, B. S. Rege, D. N. Saigal, (Miss) Sophie S. Samson, (Miss) Leela P. Sathyanadan, A. B. Savant, C. P. Shah, D. M. Shah, S. A. S. Husain, S. D. Shamalengar, I. D. Thawani, M. J. Tolani, H. D. Tripathi, S. K. Trivedi, K. D. Udgaonkar, V. D. Upadhyaya, S. S. Vaidya, V. K. Vaidya, J. H. Vora, (Miss) Ganga B. Wagh, and G. V. Yadav.

It remains the case that the proposed Bombay rates for buses and lorries are generally lower than those current in Madras.

Auction Sales

Messrs. VORA & Co.

AUCTION SALE of furniture of D. J. Stones, Esquire, and others, TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) at 10.30 a.m. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, Near Italian Restaurant of complete bungalow furniture, Godrej mirror, door steel cabinet, Godrej safe, His Master's Voice Gramophone Singer, Machine, Remington typewriter, Portable typewriter, American book case, Tilted chesterfield and drawing room suite, Marble pillars and figures, Veneered and figure wood Wardrobes, Bed with box mattress, Steel cash box, Glass-ware etc.

ALLEGED TO BE GANG OF CHEATS

Seven Cases Against Nine Alleged Associates At Dadar Court

That they were members of a gang of cheats was the allegation made by the De Lisle Road Police against Ramchandria Sitaram and Rama Sudkya who were arrested on December 11.

Seven of their associates have also been arrested and remanded to custody. It is stated seven cases have been detected against the accused.

They were placed on Friday before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, and were ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 200 each, with one surety in like amount, till January 4.

MR. SPRATT REMOVED TO YERAWADA

It is understood that Mr. P. Spratt, who was recently arrested under the Emergency Powers Act, has been removed to Yerawada Prison.

The report that he is confined in the Byculla House of Correction is incorrect.

When the period of his incarceration under the E.P.A. expires at the end of two months, the procedure adopted will probably be to serve an order on Mr. Spratt under the E.P.A. to remove himself from British India. The alternative will be prosecution under the Act for disobeying the order.

CALCUTTA REFEREES PLEASED

I. F. A.'s New Set Of Rules Welcomed

A meeting of the Council of the Calcutta Referees' Association unanimously accepted the new rules framed by the I. F. A. for their guidance. According to these, a committee will be formed to act as the connecting link between the two bodies. The opinion was expressed that the new rules improved the position of the C. R. A. in relation to the parent body.



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AS FEATHER
BUT
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on your Railway
Luggage

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Rs. 10 11 12 13 14 15

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Indian Chemists and Druggists.
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Transfers In District Police Departments

Bombay Government Gazette Announces New Appointments

The "Bombay Government Gazette," dated December 20, announces the following appointments:

Mr. C. M. S. Yates, on relief, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, vice Mr. C. H. de V. Moss, pending further orders.

Mr. C. H. de V. Moss, on relief, to be District Superintendent of Police, Satara, vice Mr. M. T. O'Gorman, pending further orders.

Mr. A. S. Holland, on return from leave, to be Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, vice Mr. P. M. Stewart, Barrister-at-Law, proceeding on leave.

Mr. J. R. Harris, on relief, to officiate as Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, vice Mr. D. F. P. Reid, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. G. A. Shillidy, C.I.E., on return from leave, to be Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D., vice Mr. F. E. Sharp.

Mr. F. E. Sharp, on relief, to be Superintendent of Police, Bombay Suburban District, vice Mr. N. M. Kamte, proceeding on leave.

Medical College Professor.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Spackman, on return from leave on January 17, 1935, to be Professor of Midwifery and Gynaecology, Grant Medical College, and Superintendent, Raj Motilal and Petit Hospitals, Bombay, vice Captain H. S. Waters, transferred.

Captain H. S. Waters, on relief, to be on general duty at the St. George's Hospital, Bombay, pending further orders.

Rao Sahab Dr. Y. M. Pradhan, has been posted to Dispensary, Madiad, district Kaira, with effect from the forenoon of November 27, 1934.

Dr. M. D. Jadhav, has been posted to the Dispensary, Sirsi, district Kanara, with effect from the forenoon of December 3, 1934.

Dr. I. K. Kazi, has been posted to the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, on general duty with effect from the forenoon of 3rd December, 1934.

Dr. V. K. Chitnis, to be Assistant Honorary Surgeon at the Sir C. J. Ophthalmic Hospital, Bombay, for a further period of two years.

Dr. M. E. Mody, to be Honorary Physician at the G. T. Hospital, Bombay, for a period of three years.

Forest Officers

Mr. S. N. J. Ratnagar, Divisional Forest Officer, N. D., Kanara, to act as Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, vice Mr. H. W. Starke, proceeding on leave.

Mr. E. A. Garland, Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans, S. C., to be Divisional Forest Officer, N. D., Kanara, vice Mr. S. N. J. Ratnagar.

Mr. A. C. Hiley, Conservator of Forests, S. C., to hold charge of the Working Plans Division, S. C., in addition to his own duties, vice Mr. E. A. Garland, pending further orders.

Mr. W. C. de C. Walsh, on return from leave, to be Divisional Forest Officer, Satara, vice Mr. V. N. Hasabnis, transferred.

Mr. V. N. Hasabnis, on relief, to be Divisional Forest Officer, North Khandesh, vice Mr. D. V. Phatak, retiring.

Mr. F. A. B. Coelho, "Divisional Forest Officer, West Khandesh, to hold charge of the North Khandesh Division, in addition to his own duties from the date of Mr. Phatak's retirement till relieved by Mr. V. N. Hasabnis.

"DOA MUBARAK"

Rs. 122-8 Given To
Charities

Mr. Ardesbar Rustonji Boyce's efforts in popularising short prayers in Avesta and Gujarati in a booklet called "Doa Mubarak", at the popular price of one anna, are well received by the Parsis. As stated previously, in these columns, he is bearing all printing and other expenses connected with the publication and the proceeds realised are given over for charities.

He has so far distributed Rs. 122-8, thus a sum of Rs. 15 each to the following 3 institutions, viz. (1) Parsi Munshirala, (2) Fund for helping poor Parsis run by "Jama-Jamshed" and (3) The Unemployment Fund (through Mr. Gauder). Also Rs. 12-3 for help to destitute Parsis through Mr. Banaji. A sum of Rs. 5 is given to each of the following two "Bhuner Pandis," viz. of the J. J. School, Byramji Jijibhai School, and a like sum to J. J. Hospital Ward Fund and the Udwade Education Fund. Also a sum of Rs. 5 each to 7 poor women has been given. Mr. Hormasji Gauder distributed a sum of Rs. 15, out of which 253 books have been sent to several institutions for free distribution. The ideal of helping big institutions from a modest beginning is praiseworthy. The response from the general public is good, but much more is expected. The booklet can be had from Mr. Boyce at 22, Frere Road, Bombay 1.

Mr. G. B. Shitole, Office Superintendent of the Backward Class Officer, Bombay Presidency, to officiate as Assistant Backward Class Officer, Central Circle, Bijapur, vice Mr. V. R. Dhatrikar, proceeding on leave.

Mr. M. B. Kolhar, Manager Nira Project Settlement, to officiate as Office Superintendent, to the Backward Class Officer, Bombay Presidency, vice Mr. G. B. Shitole.

Dada Police.

Khan Sahab Muhammad Hussain Shah Syed to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Dadu, vice Mr. J. S. Bhurucha, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. Anna Bhau Vagyan, B. A., L.L. B., to officiate as a Second Class Second Grade Subordinate Judge and to do duty as Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge Rahuri and Kopargao, but to work at Kopargao.

Mr. D. C. A. Kincaid, I. C. S., Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Hyderabad (Sind), to be additional Sessions Judge, Hyderabad (Sind).

The Reverend F. G. Waterbury, on return from leave, to be Additional Chaplain, Karachi, temporarily from December 1 to 15, 1934.

The Reverend H. G. S. Kennedy, on return from leave, to be Second Additional Chaplain, Karachi temporarily from December 1 to 15, 1934.

Rao Bahadur Chhaganlal Pranalal Jetli to be First Grade Deputy Collector with effect from the 12th November 1934 vice Ghuilam Mustafa Muhammad Usman Isani, dismissed from Government service.

Co-Operative Societies

Mr. S. G. Almoula, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Northern Division, to be Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bombay Division.

Mr. D. A. Shah, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Central Division, to be Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Northern Division.

Mr. N. P. Bhagwat, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Khandesh Division, to be Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Central Division.

Mr. R. S. Patil, Agricultural Organizer, to act as Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Khandesh Division.

Mr. K. D. Sethna, Special Auditor, of Co-operative Societies, Bombay, to hold charge of the post of the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bombay Division, in addition to his own duties vice Mr. A. C. Desai, deceased, till relieved by Mr. S. G. Almoula.

Mr. V. N. Kulkarni to officiate as Deputy Director of Veterinary Services, Bombay Presidency, vice Mr. Y. N. Marathe, proceeding on leave.

Mr. S. Hashe, an officer of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, has been posted as an Attached Officer in the office of the Audit Officer, Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction, with effect from the 13th November 1934.

Mr. V. V. Kamat, Assistant Master Government High School, Dharwar, to officiate as Lecturer in Education at the Secondary Training College, Bombay, up to the end of the current academic term vice Mr. L. R. Desai.

Part of the journey was slow and difficult, said Dr. Lin, but everywhere they were received, most cordially. He was particularly impressed by the keenness and perspicacity of the acting Dalai Lama, who is only 23, and whom he described as "a very clever man."

Incidentally, Dr. Lin revealed that the reincarnation of the late Dalai Lama had not yet been found, despite published accounts to the contrary in India.

Tashi Lama's Return.

The coming spring, he went on, may see the return to Tibet of the Tashi Lama who is at present in Nanking. The Tashi Lama has long desired to return, and Dr. Lin is of the opinion that he will be received cordially.

In official circles the Commission, which has returned with many presents and tokens of goodwill, found a considerable interest in the possibilities of Tibetan students studying in China. Their inquiries were particularly directed towards industrial training in order that some progress might be made in the manufacture of locally required commodities. Glass making interested them a good deal, and woollen manufacture, too, but with regard to the latter, the costly machinery would prevent any immediate development, thought Dr. Lin.

It is understood that the Commission has been highly successful in the achievement of its object.

Remarkable claims as to social progress which have been made in the U. S. S. R. are contained in an appeal issued by the All-Union Central Trade Union Council in connection with the forthcoming election for the Seventh Congress of Soviets.

The appeal states that the number of persons fed in public dining-rooms is 15,500,000 a year.

No fewer than 5,500,000 persons have been rehoused in the last four years.

And during the present year, 1,341,000 persons were sent to health resorts at the expense of social insurance funds.

The response from the general public is good, but much more is expected. The booklet can be had from Mr. Boyce at 22, Frere Road, Bombay 1.

CONSOLIDATING FRIENDLY TIES WITH TIBET

Dr. Lin Tung-Hai Explains
Object Of Chinese
Mission

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19. The special Chinese mission which spent several months in Tibet on its way back to Nanking, and reached Calcutta from Darjeeling.

The members of the mission, Mr. Lin and Mr. Chiang, are still in Calcutta, but Dr. Lin Tung-Hai and Gen. Huang Mu-sung hope to reach Nanking early in the new year.

Dr. Lin is anxious to make clear the fact that the object of the mission was solely that of consolidating the friendly relations between the two countries and of establishing permanent peace along the boundaries of Soviet Russia and British India as well as Afghanistan, says "The Statesman."

Posthumous honours were also conveyed on behalf of the late Dalai Lama in recognition of his political and religious leadership. It was his reign, said Dr. Lin in an interview, that had enabled Tibet to enjoy a long period of peace and prosperity.

Although an outlying region of China Tibet has always maintained a very close relationship with the Central authorities, especially during the last few years, continued Dr. Lin.

Tibetans Take Part.

Upon the establishment of the National Government at Nanking in 1927, when Dr. Sun Yat-sen's political doctrine—the Three Principles of the People—was introduced, and the Five Yuan System was adopted, capable Tibetans, for the first time in history, took part in the administration of the Central Government at Nanking.

There are two Tibetan members of the Legislative Yuan and two Tibetans who have been members of the Commission for Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs since its formation under the Executive Yuan.

This, suggested Dr. Lin, clearly demonstrates the intimacy of the relationship between the Central Government at Nanking and Tibet which he described as an autonomous region of the Republic of China.

Dr. Lin emphatically denied that the Mission had any military or political significance, and described recent published accounts of turbulence on Tibetan borders as being incorrect and without any foundation.

Political Non-Interference.

The Mission was officially instructed to avoid any political question that might embarrass Tibet as a Buddhist region and to refrain from interference with the present political regime.

"We desire the Tibetans to rule themselves," he said, "and whether they want a democracy, an oligarchy or feudalism they must decide for themselves."

Gen. Huang's mission, composed of high officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Commission for Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs and the General Staff, of which Gen. Huang is one of the two Assistant Chiefs, is a goodwill mission, pure and simple.

Many years have passed since a permanent Chinese official resided at Lhasa, and this is the first commission to re-establish direct contact since 1912 when the Republic was established.

The Mission left Nanking on March 28, arrived at Lhasa on August 25 and left on November 28.

Part of the journey was slow and difficult, said Dr. Lin, but everywhere they were received, most cordially. He was particularly impressed by the keenness and perspicacity of the acting Dalai Lama, who is only 23, and whom he described as "a very clever man."

Incidentally, Dr. Lin revealed that the reincarnation of the late Dalai Lama had not yet been found, despite published accounts to the contrary in India.

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LIST OF INSOLVENTS

Below is given the list of persons, adjudged insolvents by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay and given in the Bombay Government Gazette of Thursday's date (Dec. 20).

Musa Fakhro Memon, Mahomedan of Bhownagri, Mulla, "Pydhownie," carrying business as a "Lashkar" in Timber in his own name till May 1934 at Victoria Road, Byculla and since then unemployed.

Ebrahim Dagdoo Kshirsagar Mahomedan of Khadak formerly a Mutton Vendor at Null Bazar up to 19th November 1934 and now a Butcher in the employ of Usman Sardar.

Punaji Gopal Mayekar alias Bhandari, Hindu, of Chira Bazar a fitter in the Times of India Printing Press.

Shridhar Bhalechandra Ganpule Hindu of Elphinstone Road, lately a Petty Building Contractor and now unemployed.

Thomas Michael Claude Anthony, Anglo-Indian, of 43, Sankli Street, an Electric Welder in the Bombay Electric Supply and Transport Co., Ltd.

Sultan Huseln Abid Huseln Jardest, Mahomedan, of Bellasis Road an Embroiderer doing Job Work.

Ragunath Shankar Badye, Hindu of Sandhurst Road, formerly a Petty Dyer Metallic Printer and Dealer in Piece Goods at Shukarwar Peth, Poona in his own name till 25th February 1934 and now a Mehta in the Shri Krishna Vijay Laundry, Sandhurst Road, Opposite Vanita Vishram.

Adamally Gulamally Vora, Mahomedan of (Before imprisonment) Bhendi Bazar, lately doing business as Retail Grain Merchant at Kuria till 1932 and now a servant in the employ of Fagall Hussein Topiwala at Bhendi Bazar, Bombay.

Sakharam Narayan Jadhav, Hindu, of Lower Parel, a Jobber in the Crown Mills Ltd., formerly known as Dhun Mills.

Tulsiram Namdeo Dhamapure Hindu of Chira Bazar, a Coolie in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Fort.

Kasturchand Jethmal Sha Hindu of Mumbai, lately doing business in Gold and Silver in partnership with Sheshmal Khimraj, Nihalchand Ganeshmal and Sagarmal Kasturchand in the name of Voridas Foomaji & Co. at Mumbai, up to October 1934 and now a servant in the employ of Chandulal Champalal at Mumbai.

Mawji Govindji Thacker, Hindu of Mandvi, a Speculator in Linseed, etc., at Mandvi till June 1933 and since then a servant in the employ of Mithabhai Natthoo.

Basir Nabbux Shaik Mahomedan of No. 10, Mazagaon, lately a Hawker in pieces of Cloth up to 1933 and since then a Hawker in Fruits.

Santana Francis Fernandez Indian Christian of Poibawdi, Parel

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a Clerk in the Store's Department at Mahalaxmi, B. B. & C. I. Rly.

Robert Nicholls European, of Marine Street, a godown keeper in the Army and Navy Stores, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

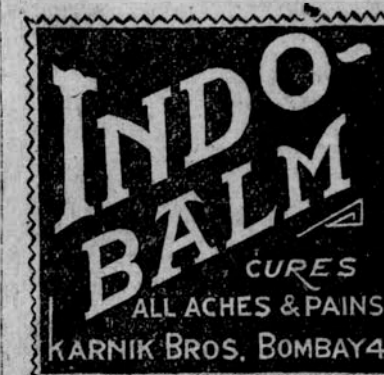
Ahmedmiya Usman Memon Mahomedan of Mahomedali Road formerly doing business as a Petty Dealer in Timber in his own name at Poibawdi, Timber Merchant, Islami Bazar, Byculla.

Motabhai Pestonji Pastakia Parsi of Murzban Chawl, Tardeo a tally Clerk in the employ of Jamshedji Kawasji at Alexandria Docks, Bombay.

Michael Jerome Braganza Portuguese of Mahim a Motorman in the B. B. & C. I. Rly.

Vishnu Hari Apndhkar, Datatraya Narhar Vaishampaan and Sitaram Dinkar Joshi, Hindu of 1st and 2nd at Girgaum No. 2 and 3rd at 8th Lane, Khetwadi, formerly Proprietors of a Dramatic Company known as Shri Samarth Natak Mandali up to October 5th 1934 and now all Debtors unemployed.

Jagjiwan Keshowji Budhdeo, Hindu of Bhuleswar Road, lately carrying on business as Dressmaker in partnership with Thaker Rashikial Nagji in the name and style of Messrs. Thaker Rashikial Nagji and Co. at Bhuleswar up to 1931, thereafter as a Mehta in the employ of Narsidas Mulji Dress-



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maker up to November, 1931 and now unemployed.
Atmaran, Amtharam Vyas, Hindu of Old Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi, lately doing business as a Dealer in Provision in the name of Vyas and Co. at Janikar Street till April 1934 and since then unemployed.

IN THE STUDIOS ---- ON THE SCREEN



"Private Life of Don Juan," at the Wellington.

"THE PRIVATE LIFE OF DON JUAN"

At The Wellington

You can rave about the new stage importations and the budding baby stars, but when it comes to a real job of screen acting you can't beat the old favourites who have, as it were, grown up with the motion picture business.

The reason we are talking this way is that we have just seen "The Private Life of Don Juan," Douglas Fairbanks' new film for Korda which is at the Wellington this week. And we rise now to doff the critical hat to Doug for what in your opinion, is a great characterisation. It is a stroke of genius for Korda to twist the traditional story of Don Juan and make this film deal in satirical vein with the lover's later years. Fairbanks becomes ideally cast.

The story tells how Don Juan, when he becomes middle-aged, loses some of his zest for eternal conquests of the heart. Profiting by the accidental death of one of his imitators who is believed to be Don Juan, he attends his own "funeral" before slipping away into obscurity for a well earned holiday. But after only a few weeks he wishes to be back in the limelight as the world's lover, only to find that no one believes he is Don Juan and that conquests are impossible. His former success was due only to his public reputation! In the end he has the greatest difficulty in getting back into the good graces of his wife who has loved him all the time but feels that he should be taught a lesson.

Fairbanks is great, and, in fact, the film has everything—brilliant story, consummate acting by a talented cast, humour, delightful music, and a bevy of superlatively beautiful women. Among the latter are Merle Oberon, the exotic young actress who made her name as Ann Boleyn in Korda's "Henry VIII," Benita Hume, Joan Gardner, Diana Napier, Patricia Hilliard, Natalie Paley, Toto Koopman, and—giving perhaps the cleverest cameo of them all—Binnie Barnes, whose bawdy serving wench is a gem of acting.

In all, "The Private Life of Don Juan" is a feast of beauty, mounted in settings that are a triumph for Vincent Korda, and photographed as only Georges Perinal knows how.

Among the many distinguished players appearing in the minor parts Melville Cooper, Owen Nares, Barry Mackey, Edmund Breon and Athene Seyler deserve singling out for special praise.

"The Private Life of Don Juan" will delight you and your wife as well.

"THE HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD"

At The Palace

"The House of Rothschild," George Arliss' first vehicle under his new contract with 20th Century Pictures, is returning to The Palace for the current week. It is probably Arliss' best picture, and one naturally turns to superlatives in describing such a film. Last time when it was screened at The Wellington, it had drawn packed houses for about three weeks, and this fact alone can suffice to prove its importance and excellence.

The story is an ideal subject for Arliss, tracing as it does the history of the Rothschild family, whose devotion and unity resulted in their sensational rise to wealth and power, and providing for Arliss the role of Mayer the founder, and later, his son Nathan, the head of the family.

Although the film focuses on the manner in which Nathan enabled the Allies to conquer Napoleon, and gives a splendid picture of the period, it also stresses the intimate, human side of the leading characters. Thus the love of Nathan for his wife and their lovely daughter Julie, and Julie's beautiful romance with Fitzroy, the Duke of Wellington's aid, play a major part in the picture and imbue it with added warmth and life.

The production is beautifully mounted and handsomely produced—authentic in every detail, and

"PRIVATE LIFE OF HENRY VIII" (CARLTON)—"DON JUAN" (WELLINGTON)—"CHAINED" (REGAL)—"EVEN SONG" (EXCELSIOR)—"AJKAL" (ROXY)—"CLEOPATRA" (PATHE)



Kumari Shakuntala in "Sham-bhaji" to be shown at the Krishna.



Cleopatra's second week at the Pathe.



Evelyn Laye in "Evensong" at the Excelsior.



Kumari Asha Lata in "Siva Moorti."

EVELYN LAYE IN "EVENSONG"

At The Excelsior

Another glittering Gaumont-British picture to be screened at the Excelsior this week is "Evensong," which presents Evelyn Laye as a prima donna of world-wide renown. This delightful musical drama is based on the play by Edward Knoblock and Beverley Nichols, and adapted from the latter's novel. Victor Saville directed and has demonstrated that Evelyn Laye is a great screen artist and a vocalist of ability.

"Evensong" is the story of a prima donna who forgot the woman in the singer. Maggie McNeil, of Tralee, had a wonderful voice which her friend, George Murray, said would bring her fame and fortune if trained in Paris. Her father forbade such a move; Paris was a wicked city. Maggie ran away, was trained by Madame Valmond, christened Irela by Kober who secured an audition at the Paris opera, and "managed" her for the remainder of her life. Irela possessed a marvellous voice, and capital after capital was at her feet for years.

Not only has "Evensong" musical quality to recommend it, the story is dramatic and suspenseful. There are also in the cast Alice Delysia, "Madame Valmond"; Carl Esmond, "Archduke Theodore"; Emlyn Williams, "George Murray"; Muriel Ake, "Tremelowe"; Dennis Val Norton, "Sovino"; Arthur Sinclair, "Pa McNeil"; Patrick O'Moore, "Bob McNeil"; and Browning Mummery, solo tenor.

"DIWANI"

At The West End

The West End are showing "Diwani" a Kailas Corporation's picture this week. It is story of love and war.

Miss Moti and Mr. Jani play chief roles. It is a grand picture, really marvellous and extremely attractive.

SAGAR MOVIE TONE

At last the company is in a position to announce the name of the Heroine, scheduled to play part in "Judgment of Allah"—As the role is subtly difficult the choice was held up so far—she is Indra who is a talented star both in music and in dancing. Mr. Mehboob with his batch of technicians is busy with the shooting of this film—which will be completed by the end of the next month.

Mr. Chimanlal Luhar is on with the "Silver King"—Sabitadevi, the leading Heroine contributes new pages to the art of acting.

Mr. Sarvotham Badami is seen in the editing room for balancing the emotions in "Vengeance is Mine" the most ambitious picture of the company.

Mr. K. P. Ghose will be soon at his script taking a form in the studio.

AJANTA CINETONE.

While Ajanta's big picture with a small title "The Mill"—is trailing clouds of box-office and other glory in Northern India, having been booked at practically every station in the circuit on liberal terms, it is announced that a new Bhavnani production has been booked at the "Imperial" for the first week of the New Year.

"Romance" or "Durd-Dilli" is the new picture in which Lalita will make her first bow as a first-magnitude star. She promises to bring further credit to Mr. M. Bhavnani who discovered Sulochana among the other great ones of the flickers. Lalita will be supported by those Ajanta artists of eminence—Amna, Tara-bai, W. M. Khan, Khali Aftab, Dubey, Bhudo Advani, Parasher, etc.—who have acquired fresh laurels in the last six months. The picture was originally launched under the direction of Mr. Moti Jhangiani and then had to be shelved for some months owing to an accident to the hero, Mr. W. M. Khan. It has recently been taken in hand and revised by Mr. Bhavnani and becomes virtually his screen-creation. That is sufficient recommendation for the picture.

ANNA STEN IN "THE CIRCUS OF SIN"

At The Edward

A highly dramatic picture abounding in thrills "The Circus of Sin", starring "Anna Sten," the great Russian star who created such a furore and attained world-wide fame in "Nana", is to be released at The Edward, Dhoobi Talao, this week. It is a tense drama of live and hate played out against the background of the circus, and deals with the lives of three circus artists, two of whom are bosom pals. The third, a half-Russian equestrienne, Marina (Anna Sten), is the object of their affections, and when an opportunity arises to convince her of their bravery by performing a death-defying acrobatic stunt, Jim and Robby are quick to seize the chance. One day Jim is seriously injured, and Marina out of sympathy marries him.

The culminating point of the story comes when Jim is made aware that his wife is in love with Robby. He holds their lives in his hands, for he has but to release the lover a second too late and the two lovers will be hurled into space. The climax is as unique as it is unexpected, but it would be unfair to divulge here the terrific end of this absorbing drama.

"CHAINED" LAVISHLY STAGED

At The Regal

The co-starring appearance of Joan Crawford and Clark Gable in a photoplay is always an occasion for dancing in the streets so far as film fans are concerned. The countless admirers of this magnetic duo will not be let down in their latest picture, "Chained," which opens at the Regal Theatre to-day, for the picture is by far the best in which either the vivid Miss Crawford or Gable has appeared, and furnishes sparkling entertainment from its opening reel to its final fadeout. Based on the original story by Edgar Selwyn, the narrative of "Chained" concerns itself with a girl who by force of circumstance



"Private Life of Henry VIII," at the Carlton this week.

"CLEOPATRA"

Continues At Pathe

What is probably Cecil B. De Mille's greatest spectacle in a long line of motion picture productions "Cleopatra" the noted director's latest Paramount production is continued for another week at Pathe.

All the glory that was Egypt all the grandeur that was Rome is shown here in a screen masterpiece, bringing to the motion picture once again all the talent of the master of spectacle.

War chariots thunder across the sands, spears glisten in the thrill of battles, dancing girls swing and swirl through grand marble halls and back of it all in clear tone rings the worlds greatest love story that has lived throughout the ages.

With Claudette Colbert, Warren William and Henry Wilcoxon in the principal roles, the film boasts of a grand array of star talent, and a supporting cast that includes Ian Keith, Joseph Schildkraut, C. Aubrey Smith, Gertrude Michael, William Farnum, Robert Maxwell, Jack Mulhall, Edwin Maxwell and Harry Beresford.

The film story starts with the ambitious ruler of Egypt using the mighty Caesar as a foil against her brother and co-ruler. From Caesar after he has been killed Cleopatra drifts from lover to lover until Marc Anthony noble Roman soldier falls in love with her.

And it is this love which has

"HENRY VIII"

At The Carlton

The amorous adventures of a king who won the title of the Bluebeard of kings because of his six wives, two of whom he had beheaded, is depicted humorously. It is said, in "The Private Life Of Henry VIII" open to-day at the Carlton.

Charles Laughton, who in less than two years and only six roles on the screen has risen to a peak which places him where he is discussed as "greater than Janings," plays Henry VIII, King of England.

The story begins on the day Anne Boleyn, Henry's second queen, was beheaded, and Jane Seymour, whom he called sweet but stupid, becomes his third. But the real romance of the picture is his love for Kathryn Howard, whom he would have taken for his fourth wife had diplomacy not selected the German Duchess, Ann of Cleves, who wanted him for husband no more than he wanted her for wife, and who won a divorce in a card game played on their wedding night. His marriage to Kathryn Howard promises to be his most successful, but she finds she has never gotten over her love for Thomas Culpeper—and thereby hangs a tale of infidelity.

The large cast includes Binnie Barnes, Wendy Barrie, Lady Tree, Robert Donat, Miles Mander, Claud Allister, Elsa Lanchester, and many others. Alexander Korda directed and London Films produced it lavishly.

"AJKAL"

At The Roxy

Ajkal or Sumeri laher, the first super production of the Gold Mohor is now running at Roxy, and from the rush at Theatre at present, it is rather difficult to say at this stage how many weeks it will continue. It is an established fact that as expected the public of Bombay have liked it. Mr. Kaura and Mr. Chaudhary deserve congratulation for this early success. Jai Merchant, Shanta Kumari, Sudhabala, Gulam Mohamad, Mohammad Hadi, Sundarabai and Baba Vyas play the chief part in this glorious picture.

To-day or Sumeri laher is a great social drama which explains the position of the Native States.

portraits are created by Ian Keith, C. Aubrey Smith and Gertrude Michael.

It might be pointed out here that DeMille has completely modernized his story and his people without losing any of the glamorous backgrounds.



"Chained" with Joan Crawford now seen at the Regal.



"Cock-eyed Cavaliers", now seen at the Capitol.

(Continued on page 19.)

One Trainer And 7 Jockeys Warned Off

Obaid Among Victims Of Drastic Action

Sequel To Scandal Of "Made-Up" Race At Secunderabad Now Made Public

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)

The Royal Calcutta Turf Club has dealt summarily with the persons concerned in the Secunderabad Racing Scandal.

An announcement published in the Calcutta "Racing Calendar" issued on Thursday states:

The Stewards of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club held an inquiry into certain incidents alleged to have taken place at the above meeting. As a result of the inquiry the Stewards decided that the following persons had been guilty of an offence specified in Rule 149 and warned them off the Calcutta course and other places where the rules of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club are in force:

Trainer Byramjee Rustumjee (Jr.)

Jockeys J. McCarthy, T. Hill, A. K. Obaid, W. McCarthy, W. T. Evans, R. D. Alford and A. Clark.

Two Months' Enquiry

The inquiry conducted by Col. Pape, Stipendiary Steward of the R.C.T.C., started early in November. It was alleged that certain races were "made-up" by the persons concerned at the Secunderabad Race Meeting in July.

This was brought to the notice of the Stipendiary Steward of the meeting, and Col. Pape was deputed to conduct an inquiry by the Stewards of the R.C.T.C.

Col. Pape came to Bombay to get evidence, and subsequently a number of jockeys and a trainer were summoned to Calcutta where the final evidence was heard and the decision given above promulgated.

The decision now announced clears the air and will make an end of the reports and rumours that have been circulating on this side of India for the past few weeks. Some of those who were alleged directly or indirectly to be concerned in the affair are not mentioned in the R.C.T.C. decision; in some cases no doubt they have cleared themselves, in others it is possible the evidence was not sufficient to justify the suspicions of complicity at first aroused.

Strong Action Justified.

While it is a regrettable matter that a popular and successful trainer and jockeys, who have earned fame, on the Bombay turf should be the victims of such drastic punishment, few will question the wisdom of the Calcutta authorities in having dealt



JOCKEY J. MC CARTHY

strongly and firmly with a grave scandal.

Race-goers on this side of India have long had a suspicion that shady practices are from time to time employed to produce results which constitute a fraud on the public, and this scandalous affair suggests that the authorities on this side are not so efficient or prompt as the Calcutta authorities are in watching out for and effectively dealing with malpractices.

It is to be hoped that the drastic action now taken by the Calcutta authorities will have the effect of making those responsible for the conduct of racing on this side of India more alert, as well as acting as a deterrent to any who also might otherwise be inclined to indulge in questionable practices.



JOCKEY A. K. OBAID



TRAINER B. RUSTOMJI



JOCKEY W. EVANS

Entries For Eighth Day Of Winter Meeting

Large Number Of Competitors For Fixture On December 29

The following are the entries for the eighth day of the Bombay Winter Meeting, Saturday, December 29, 1934:

THE DURDANS PLATE

Distance: 1 mile.

H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Wall Street and Invercarnie.

Hon'ble Sir H M Mehta's Tern-

et.

Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Will

Scarlet and Dopatta.

Mr. Diamond's Kum Bak.

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's

Berrydale.

Mr. P B Avastia's Garcon.

Mr. Eve's Rique.

Prince Aly Khan's Bay Monk.

THE YORK PLATE

Distance about 1 1/2 miles.

H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's

Betty Boop.

Mr. Roman's Turlogh and Dan-

dy Brush.

Mrs. L. Musry's Bucentaur.

H H the Maharaja of Idar's

Corcy.

H H the Maharaja Jamsaheb of

Nawanagar's R. T.C.

Mr. N. Begmahomed's Anama-

lous.

Mr. P B Avastia's Sabirino.

Mr. Eve's Carnelian, Superlative

Rosette and World's Work.

Mr. E S Godfrey's Monreale.

THE KEMPTON PARK PLATE

Distance 7 furlongs.

H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's

Ibani, On Time and Varsity Ex-

press.

Hon'ble Sir H M Mehta's Span-

ish Wish.

Mr. F H Mehta's Thracian

Prince.

Mrs. M C Watchorn and Mr. J.

J. Murphy's Bonne Tete.

H H the Maharaja of Idar's

Seaton Ross.

Nawabzada Fakr-ul-mulk's The

Nun.

Mr. M C Patel's Cavern.

H H the Maharaja of Kolha-

pur's Myron and Powder Boy.

Mr. P B Avastia's Glen Gowan.

THE PUNJAB PLATE

Distance 6 furlongs.

H H the Maharaja of Idar's

Dry Sand.

Mr. Dattajirao S. Mane's Ma-

laya.

H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's

Columbian.

Mr. Osman Chotani's Blush

Rose.

Mr. L. S. Lalvani's Tetford.

Mr. K S Malkani's Daffrum.

Mr. Eve's Sanguine and Czaras.

Capt. R V Gove and Mr. T D

Gove's Eagle Queen.

Mr. E S Godfrey's Poetry.

THE SION PLATE

Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr. A Lookmanji's Darianoor.

Mr. Gem's Burgess.

Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Arab

Queen and Fair al Iraq.

Mr. A. C. Ardeshr's Sarsam.

Mr. H M Mahomed's Collector.

Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's Zozan.

Mr. Yusuf Taha's Karam Allah.

Mr. K Ardeshr's Abdul Malik.

Mr. D D Chawan's Bushboos.

THE MOSUL PLATE

Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Gem's Baden and Nassir-

wan.

Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Mahjoob

and Royal Clair.

Mr. Syed bin Oomsaif's Sallal

Ahmar.

Mr. Sayid Mahomed's Young

Bucknell.

Mr. Hoomedi Mohsin's Dublin.

Mr. Haji Rajub's Imperial.

Mr. Rashid Fadhoos' Harry

Johnson.

Mr. Hamood Jaboori's German.

Mr. Nayif Haji Dhunoon's Eskimo.

Mr. N. Begmahomed's Sheriyyar.

Mr. Abdul Wahid's The Duke.

Golden Earl and Marmora.

Mr. Mahomed Abdulla's Gani

Beg and Zaki Pasha.

Mr. Dawood Mahomed's Sag-

gar Beg.

Haji Wahayib Abdul Rehman's

Taj Mahus.

Mr. Hassan Tahalla's Shadad.

Bulbul and Badwan.

Messrs. M M Talib and Hassan

Haji Mahmood's Lizaz.

Mr. Mahmood Jassim's Eeda.

Mr. K Ardeshr's Magnificent.

Mr. Saleh Hassan's Nibras (late

Hani) and Kassab.

Mr. Saleh Moosa's Gold Fish

and Ruby Fish.

Mr. Abdul Hamid Mahomed

Amin's Jawad Pasha.

Mr. Syed bin Oomer's Tariff.

Mr. Ahmed Hazam's Dagastan.

S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Ra-

himtulla.

Mr. Aboud Mahomed's Arab

King.

Mr. Jassim Hamadi's Zohal.

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's

Ajid.

Mr. K Ardeshr's Homer.

Mr. Mahomed Burgash's Na-

tional.

Mr. M B Wacha's Fair Play.

THE QUEENSLAND PLATE

Distance 6 furlongs.

H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's

Sweetie, Mr. Pip, Mazepa and

Bold Bandit.

Mr. Gem's Grecian Orb.

A Lookmanji's Golden Trail.

Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Com-

prehension and Cultra.

Messrs. Diamond and R P Eb-

rahim's Young Bachelor.

Mr. Darbari Lal and Capt. Y

N Lal's Witch Music.

Mr. J A Wadia's Picaro.

Mr. M Wemyss' Roll Up.

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's

Chebli and Vijaya Kumar II (late

Sovran).

Mr. W. Evans' Bismarck II.

Mr. Eve's Grecian Province

Rose and Crack of Down.

THE SPRINT PLATE

Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Eve's Quick Image and Bed-

socks.

H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's

Grand Raja.

Mr. M Wemyss' Tree Top.

Whatanight, Nadova, Perrier and

Shippes.

Nawabzada Yemin-ul-mulk's Ma-

gnolia.

Mrs. John Yorke's Miss Fisher.

and Greek Jack.

Mr. John Yorke's Sly Abbot.

Mr. Gem's Alesia II.

H H Maharaja of Idar's Clen-

domen and Ascalon.

Mr. Kelso's Magnitude.

S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Irish

Right.

Brigadier R C R Hill's Uptojinks.

Mr. Diamond's Dunedin.

Mr. S B Todiwalla's Forecat.

Mr. Moosa J Mahomed's Hooray

Mr. K S Malkani's Daffrum.

Mr. L S Lalvani's Babar Bahn.

Mr. E D Pandole's Nalder.

Mr. E S Godfrey's Clairette.

Mr. T D Gove's Sassaby.

Col. R L Vance's Zita.

Mr. Moosa M Hoosen's Bache-

lor's Bess.

C. P. QUADRANGULAR CRICKET

Hindus Make 184 Runs In First Innings

NAGPUR, Dec. 20. The Hindus met the Parsees to-day in the final match of the Central Provinces Quadrangular Cricket Tournament.

The Hindus, batting first were at the wicket for three and a half hours and made 184 in their first innings, the chief scores being Jaiwant's 58 and T. S. Naidu's 48. K. K. Dastur took five wickets for 34 runs.

At the close of to-day's play the Parsees, in their first innings, had made 106 for the loss of four wickets. M. Battiwala, who is not out with 37, has made the high-

PRESIDENCY CRICKET MATCH

May Not Be Played Next Year

MADRAS, December 19.

The annual Presidency Cricket Match is not likely to take place next year.

It is understood that the trouble arose about the venue of the match, which has hitherto been played on the M.C.C. grounds at Chepauk, the M.C.C. managing since its inception.

The Indian Cricket Federation felt that it had a right to claim a share in the management as well as in the proceeds of the match. This year the M.C.C. is said to have remitted about Rs. 72 to the I.C.F. as its share of the match proceeds. The I.C.F. wrote to the M.C.C. to allow them to examine the accounts of the match, which the latter is said to have refused.

The I.C.F. thereupon, at a General Body meeting, passed a resolution to the effect that next year's Presidency Match be played on a ground other than the M.C.C. The Madras United Club Ground was suggested. This decision was conveyed to the M.C.C. Later on the M.C.C. wrote to the Federation suggesting January 12, 13 and 14 next year as suitable dates for the Presidency Match. The Federation met on December 16 last and agreed to the suggestion regarding the dates, but re-affirmed their previous resolution that the match be played on any ground other than the M.C.C.'s.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH

The I.C.F. passed another resolution suggesting that in the event of the Presidency Match not being played next year, a representative match should be arranged on the Madras United Grounds. These resolutions were communicated to the M.C.C.

An informal conference of the representatives of the I.C.F. and the M.C.C. took place last week, when the Federation suggested that the committee of an equal number of representatives from the M.C.C. and I.C.F. should manage the match and the proceeds be distributed equally after deducting the ground expenses.

On the request of the Federation's representatives the M.C.C. consented to allow them to look into the account book in the M.C.C. office but stated that the accounts could not be taken away nor could a copy of them be made.

The M.C.C. Committee met here and replied to the I.C.F. that they could not agree to the Federation's suggestion that the match be played elsewhere than the M.C.C. Ground.—United Press.

BOMBAY XI FOR KATHIAWAR

Mr. Dave Takes Up Strong Team

Mr. Dave's XI which will play three cricket matches at Dhrangadhra, Porbandar and Jamnagar during the Christmas holidays, will leave Bombay by the Kathiawar mail on Dec. 22.

The following will constitute the team:—

1. Mr. B. P. Dave.
2. Mr. V. M. Merchant.
3. Mr. S. M. Kadri.
4. Mr. F. K. Nariman.
5. Mr. P. A. D'Almeida.
6. Mr. Harkant Desai.
7. Mr. D. S. Talpade.
8. Mr. M. Bhagwandas.
9. Mr. S. P. Kapadia.
10. Mr. C. N. Rana.
11. Mr. B. R. Patel.

RESERVES: Messrs C. H. Banker, K. H. Jobanputra, Vithal, T. Mehta.

Scorer: Mr. U. M. Merchant.

Selections For To-Day's Races

Will Scarlet Should Make Amends For Poona Lapse

The following are the selections for the Sixth Day of the Bombay Winter Meeting to be held to-day:—

(BY SENEX.)

1st Race

JAHAN AKA 1
BARKHAT 2
FARAT PRINCE 3

2nd Race

SANGUINE 1
REJOICE 2
DAFTUM 3

3rd Race

TAJ BAHADUR 1
AMRITSAR 2
FORAT 3

4th Race

MUMRIH 1
SHOGAT AZIZ 2
AL HAZAR 3

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magar Vad 2 1991
Muslim: Ramzan 11 1333
Parsi: Tir 17 1394
Sunrise: 7h 7m
Sunset: 6h 7m
High Water: 1.06 12.44
Low Water: 7.25 18.38
Bombay Races: Sixth Day of Winter Meeting.
S. S. Strathairn, with "English" mails, sails at 1 p.m.
MONDAY, December 24
Christmas Eve. Public Holiday. Banks closed.
TUESDAY, December 25
Christmas Day. Public Holiday. Banks closed.
WEDNESDAY, December 26
Boxing Day. Public Holiday. Banks closed.
Bombay Races: Seventh Day of Winter Meeting.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the Notice appearing in the Public Notification Column.

BAND NOTICE

The band of the Ex Service (I.A.) will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Saturday) commencing at 4.45 to 7.45 p.m.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSE

Swami Vishwananda of Ramkrishna Mission will conduct the Weekly public class at the Bhatiba's Institute at 5.30 p.m. to-day and at the Ashram on Sunday at 9 a.m.

S. P. HAKIMIJI HIGH SCHOOL.
The annual social gathering of the Past Students of the S. P. Hakimiji High School (Saturday) and on 23rd instant (Sunday) at Bori. S. K. Pathi, Bombay, will address the past students on 23rd at 1 p.m.

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CELEBRATE YOUR X'MAS WITH A LAUGH

AT **The Capitol** DAILY THREE SHOWS AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

ROBT. WHEELER WOOLSEY
in a tale of olden chivalry that doth make the bellie quake!

COCKEYED CAVALIERS
WITH **THELMA TODD** and **DOROTHY LEE**
NOAH BEERY
YOU'LL HUM & WHISTLE ALL X'MAS SEASON.

Wagon loads of droll witte and humour.
2 TUNEFUL SONGS

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Time signal. Selection of Indian music. (A Request Programme).
1 p.m. Available market rates. Selection of European music. The Royal Cinema Orchestra. Conducted by Emanuel Starker. 1.30 p.m. Close down.
5 p.m. Children's Christmas Party. Listen-in Antics and Uncles at the Bombay Station invite all members of the Birthday Club to a Christmas Party in the Studio. Write for an invitation 6 p.m. Kavi Lalaji in Gujarati stories. 6.30 p.m. European Programme. Relay of music from the Royal Cinema-The Theatre Magnificent.
7 p.m. A Short Organ Recital by L. A. Lickfold. M.A. Mrs. Bach. I.R.C. O. At the organ of St. Thomas' Cathedral. 7.30 p.m. Empire relay. 8.30 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Indian Programme. 8.45 p.m. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9.30 p.m. Instrumental Solos Sakaram Bhair-Sarode. 10 p.m. Classical and Light music. SE Saraswati Bai Faterpekar. Accompanied by Abdul Majid Khan. 11 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7.45 p.m. Big Ben. The Belfast Wireless Orchestra. Conductor, E. Godfrey. 8.30 p.m. Grand Old Opry (Humperdink). Act I. Scene: Woodcutters' Hut. Act II. Scene: The Forest. Conductor, Geoffrey Corbett. Producer, Summer Austin Ray. Relay from the Old Vic. London. 9.30 p.m. The News. 9.45 p.m. The Highway Parade. Produced by Bryan Minnie. 10.45 p.m. Dance music. Ambrose and his Embassy Club Orchestra. 11.45 p.m. Close down.

E. S. HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, DADAR

The girls of the Institution will give a variety entertainment in aid of the school today (Saturday) at 5 p.m. to the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Tokwa Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6.30 p.m. on Monday the 24th instant.

MR. G. V. KAPADIA'S CANDIDATURE

Mr. G. Venkataraj Kapadia, is standing as a candidate from 'C' Ward for the ensuing election to the Bombay Municipal Corporation. His symbol is "Gau".

HABITUAL KHADI WORKERS' ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the Executive Council of the above Association will be held at Mrs. Avanti's house, 10, New Bhatwadi, to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m.

G. E. L. S. C. L. BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL

The Prize Distribution Ceremony of the G. E. L. S. C. L. Boys' High School, Dadar, comes off to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Sir Govind Rao Pradhan will preside and Lady Pradhan will distribute the prizes.

DR. ANTONIO DA SILVA HIGH SCHOOL

The Athletic Sports of Dr. Antonio da Silva High School will be held to-day (Saturday) at 3.30 p.m. on school grounds. Mr. Joseph Felix Pereira, Chief Accountant, Bombay Port Trust will preside and Mrs. Pereira will give away the prizes.

BUDDHA SOCIETY'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Buddha Society, a public lecture will be delivered by Madame Sophia Wadia, in the hall of "Anand Vihar" at Laungton Road, near Hospital Compound, near Central Station, on Sunday morning at 9.30 (S.T.) Subject: "Buddhism the Religion of Practice".

DIVINE SERVICES

New Dadar Brahmapada: Mandal: At Chhabudas Lallubhai High School, Dadar at 5 p.m. to-day (Saturday) at King George High School, New Dadar, at 8.30 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday). Vile Parle Prarthana Samaj: At the Orphanage Home, Vile Parle, at 7.30 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday).

S. D. G. T. HIGH SCHOOL

The Gokhale Education Society's Shet Dharasey Govindji Thackersey High School's Annual Social Gathering and Prize Distribution will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6.45 p.m. (S.T.) at the People's Jinnah Hall, Girgaum, at Back Road, Bombay. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh will preside and Mrs. Annapurush Deshmukh will distribute the prizes.

THE BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION

There will be a lecture on "Population and Birth Control" by Mrs. Edith How. Martyn, Director, the International Birth Control Information Centre, London, on Sunday the 23rd instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College, with Dr. A. S. Borkar, the President, in the chair.

G. E. L. S. C. L. BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL, DADAR

The annual social gathering of the past and present students of the G. E. L. S. C. L. Boys' High School (formerly known as "Dadar English School") Dadar, will be held on 22nd and 23rd instant. Principal, S. R. Tarkar, M.A. I.C.D. or the Training College Poona, a past student of this school, will be the Guest of the Function.

HABITUAL KHADI WEARERS'

There will be a Harikatha-performance in Kanarese (Seetha) by the ten-year-old girl Prodigy, to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. at the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga.
Miss Padmavathi Bai, hails from South Canara District. Very rarely can one find such a young girl gifted with both musical and histrionic talents which are exhibited to the public in a fashion appealing to one and all. No amount of tutoring and training will enable her to come on the stage and entertain the public in such a moving manner as is shown by this precocious girl.

SHIPPING KNOWLEDGE

Society For Promotion Hold First Social Gathering

MCCNIGHT CRUISE ROUND HARBOUR

The Society for the Promotion of Shipping Knowledge had their first Social Gathering in the year on board the s.s. "Lakshmi" of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, when a moon-light cruise around the harbour was arranged on Friday evening.
About 90 members attended and thoroughly enjoyed the pleasant trip. The guests were treated to light refreshments on the boat and the cool breeze had rendered the gathering thoroughly enjoyable.

The Society for the Promotion of Shipping Knowledge was formed in 1923 first with the purpose of disseminating useful knowledge among the employees of the shipping concerns. But later many citizens exhibited considerable interest in the subject of shipping as an industry and the membership was then thrown open to all.

INSTRUCTIONAL TRIPS

The Society arranges instructional trips to places of interest from the view-point of shipping for the benefit of members and also arranges lectures on subjects relating to shipping.

In the course of a chat the "Chronicle" representative had with persons connected with the Society, it was revealed that the Indians, as a nation, had not fully realised the potentialities of shipping as a national industry, both from the commercial point of view and the general discipline the science of shipping itself inculcates in a race of sea-faring people.

MEMBERSHIP OPEN TO ALL

An official of the Society told the representative that the membership was open to all on payment of a nominal fee of 8 annas in the year, with the specific object of creating a genuine interest in shipping and apprising the people of the importance of such an industry.

A hope was expressed that Indians would soon realise the need for a thorough grasp of the subject in all its bearings and would thus be able to give the industry of shipping its proper place in national development.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We have received the following:—
Two wall calendars from Messrs. Eruch D. Engineer and Co., Bombay.
One wall calendar from International Trading Co., Bombay.
One table calendar from Mohan K. Shah, Resident Representative for Burgoyne, Burdidges and Co., Ltd.
One wall calendar from the Imperial Airways.

LAXMI TUTORIAL INSTITUTE

Regarding a para that appeared about the gathering of the Laxmi Tutorial Institute which appeared in our issue of Wednesday's date, the last sentence in it is amplified below, in order to leave no scope for misunderstanding.
"Mr. S. S. Nath, Principal of the Saraswati Commercial Institute, Parel, announced that in commemoration of his past connections with the Institute, he would institute a prize of a gold medal for the best shorthand writer of the Laxmi Tutorial Institute every year, commencing from 1935."

PROP. KELLERY'S "WHITEWAY CIRCUS"

The Whitley Circus which has been in so entertaining the Bombay public for the last fortnight has announced a change of programme for the X'mas holidays.
Feats on seven horizontal bars, dexterous knife-throwing of Mr. Willson and Miss Ruth, the tiger-jump, the monkey-race, the dental butchers and the usual lion and horse acts etc. are some of the attractions in the new programme.

LECTURES BY MADAME HALIDE

Madame Halide Edith, who is to deliver Extension Lectures in the Jamia Millia Islamia is expected to arrive in Bombay on 5th January 1935. The exact dates of her lectures will be announced later. People outside Delhi have already begun reserving seats, and those who do not wish to miss the chance of hearing the distinguished author and educationist are advised to book their seats early. For further information write to the Registrar, Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi.

POSTAL NOTICES

Tuesday the 25th instant and Tuesday the 1st January 1935 being Post Office Holidays on account of Christmas and New Year respectively, the latest hour of posting Air Mail correspondence at the Bombay General Post Office in connection with the North bound service of the Madras Karachi air service and West bound service of the Imperial Airways, for the respective weeks will be as follows: 1. Ordinary correspondence 8.30 a.m. Tuesday 25th December and 1st January 1935. 2. Registered correspondence 5 p.m. Monday 24th instant and 31st December 1934.
Full quota of mails from the United States of America for India was not received Ex s.s. "Mantua" which arrived here on Friday the 21st December, 1934. In particular mails for places in Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, Indore, Hyderabad East Coast, Madras Punjab and U. P. were not received.

Thana Judge Reduces Conviction Of Engine Driver In Appeal

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Dec. 21

"Other members of the transportation staff, who were to look after proper shunting of the engine were far more negligent than the appellant himself and no action has been taken against them, and the sole blame has been thrown upon the driver without any just and reasonable cause."

With these remarks Mr. M. A. Bhaye, the Sessions Judge of Thana, to-day, partly allowed the appeal preferred by Shavaksha Edulji, engine driver of the G. I. P. Railway, against the order of his conviction on charges of negligence and causing hurt and sentence of Rs. 150 fine in default three months' rigorous imprisonment passed by Mr. P. K. Kharwar, the Resident Magistrate at Kalyan.

TECHNICAL BREACH

The Sessions Judge, who held the appellant responsible for causing a technical breach of rule in that he solely depended upon signals given by the pilot without exercising extraordinary care and circumspection specially required of him, maintained the conviction but reduced the fine to Rs. 50.

Mr. M. M. Karbhari appeared for the appellant, and Mr. A. V. Chitre assistant public prosecutor for the Crown.

The charge against the appellant was that while carrying on shunting operations he drove the engine so negligently that it collided with a brake-van with the result that a part of the brake-van was broken and nine persons, who were in it, were hurt. It was alleged that he acted in contravention of rule 76-B of the General and Subsidiary rules of the G. I. P. Railway, and caused grievous hurt to one by rash and negligent act so as to endanger human life.

The prosecution story was that the appellant was the driver of material special train, which came to Wangm station on May 16, 1933 from Neral. The guard obtained permission for shunting. Though two men, the guard and others sounded notes of warning, the prosecution alleged that the engine, which was being backed by the appellant, went on with great speed and dashed against the brake-van, left on the loop-line, with the result that nine persons sitting in the brake-van, were more or less injured.

WRONGLY DIRECTED

The defence contention was that the driver had absolutely no idea that the open brake-van had been detached on the loop-line, and with all diligence and attention it was not possible for him to see it owing to the curvature of the loop-line. One of the pointsmen got on to the steps of the brake and gave him a signal to go ahead waving his green flag horizontally and he all along followed the instructions and backed his engine together with the brake-van on to the loop-line and he did so slowly and cautiously. He heard a sudden cry to stop and immediately he put on brakes but the engine dashed against the brake on the loop-line. He alleged that the guard and brakemen were all along absent and that the accident was due not to his negligence and rashness but solely due to negligence of persons piloting the train and to wrong directions given to him.

NOT CAUTIOUS ENOUGH

The Sessions Judge, in the course of his judgment observed: "The appellant drove the engine with some negligence and rashness, but serious results were entirely due not to his negligence but to the contributory negligence of other servants of the railway staff. He cannot entirely be exonerated from the responsibility because it is beyond doubt clear that he had not been cautious enough to regulate the speed of the engine, while backing, to such an extent as to keep it under proper control and bring it to a dead stop in case of emergency in a few seconds after a warning cry of danger was given."

The Judge opined that the gravity of his offence was substantially mitigated by the gross contributory negligence on the part of the other members of the transportation staff.
The Sessions Judge upheld the conviction on both the charges, but reduced the sentence of fine to Rs. 50 and further set aside the imprisonment in default. The balance of the fine, if recovered, to be refunded.

KARNATAK AMATEURS

A benefit performance in aid of the Karnatak Sangh, Bombay, was given by the Karnatak Amateurs on Thursday night at the Bombay Theatre, Great Road. The house was crowded. The play that was enacted was called "Sandela Samrajya" or the Realm of Suspicion, but it was in fact a Comedy of Blunders, wherein a husband and his wife, suspecting one another's fidelity, tried every kind of trick to "find" each other out. After committing a lot of blunders, they ultimately discovered to their chagrin that all their suspicions were unfounded and got reconciled. Though the acting of the amateur artists cannot stand comparison with professionals, yet it did credit to the enterprising spirit of the Karnatak Amateurs.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

A Karnataka Conference

Apropos of the appeal of the Karnatak leaders for financial help to the Canara farmers, who have lost movables, cattle, and most of their lands during the last Civil Disobedience Movement, a suggestion has been made to organise a Conference of all the Karnataks and bring them together. The immediate object of such a Conference should be to find out how best the Karnatak residents of Bombay could help their suffering brethren in Karwar. As a matter of fact, a Conference of the above kind is a necessity for the mutual intercourse of the several thousands of Karnataks who are in Bombay. Not only will they be able to mix with one another and come to know one another better but they will also be able to look after the interests of their province in Bombay. Whenever a need like that of the Canara peasants arises they could organise a Relief Fund, which with the help of the several Karnatak youths in Bombay, could be made very successful. The Karnataks should bestir themselves and organize a fund and invite leaders from Karnatak, if necessary, to explain the woes of Karwar peasants.

Manual For The Hajis

It is gratifying to see that the Port Haj Committee, Bombay, has

brought out a very useful manual of instructions for the pilgrims to the Hejaz both in Urdu and English. As a matter of fact it should have been translated into all the vernaculars of the Bombay Presidency. As it is, it is replete with necessary information the Hajis so badly needed. The Urdu translation is written in a simple language, a fact which adds to the utility of the manual. The Urdu newspapers of Bombay have appreciated it so much that they have started reproducing it in instalments for the benefit of the intending Hajis. By making a careful study of this manual the Hajis will avoid many of the hardships and inconveniences which they generally come across. The Haj Committee deserves congratulations on giving a concrete proof of its interest in the Hajis.

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Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1934

A DISMAL DOCUMENT

The annual review of the foreign trade of India for 1933-34 (sixtieth issue), makes a most dismal reading, even among the series of dismal and disappointing documents the Government of India have been forced to issue in recent years. The compiler has made herculean efforts to put a bold face before this gloomy picture, but all his efforts cannot conceal the fact that the period of his review only makes one more chapter in the tragedy of the decline and fall of the trade of India and of the dissipation of the wealth of India. Depression has ruled the world, but nowhere so potently as in this country, where efforts seem either not made, or made in the wrong direction, to remedy the prevailing depression. Not having in this year, the usual "bete noir" of our official propagandists, the subversive agitation of Congress politicians and the civil resistance bogey to explain away all the sins of commission and omission of the powers that rule this country, the compiler of the document has to commence with a prologue in the best European style, singing a dirge on the still continuing depression in which he can touch no chord which could sound a note of remedy. The year, he says, "has left behind it a confused legacy of tentative experiment and new departures. How far these experiments may prove to be beneficial, it is yet too early to say. In some directions, indeed, the depressed conditions of the earlier years seem to have been further intensified and new evils have appeared, while in others there are feeble indications that the corner is about to be turned." But in no direction is there any recorded turning of the corner. Whereas in five out of the seven countries, whose price-changes are recorded in a table given in this Review, there is a rise varying from 10 per cent. to 25 per cent. over the lowest level reached, in India alone the price-level still marks a declining phase. "According to the Indian Index Number Series..... the fall on the export side was 43 per cent. in December 1931, as compared with September 1929, while that on the import side was only 13 per cent. The fall in March, 1934, on the Export side on the same basis was 46 per cent. while that on the Import side was 24.6 per cent." The obvious, incontestable meaning of these statistics, the compiler of this Review naturally does not point out, as he labours, in other parts of the same document, to demonstrate the most illusory of silver linings in the most appalling of clouds darkening our horizon. It means that the produce of India, our exports, fetches in the world market half the value it used to fetch in 1929, while the purchases that India has to make have fallen by about a seventh of the level of 1929. The full horror of this tragedy is brought out unconsciously in that series of tables, which gives the value in rupees of some of the principal crops of India. In the short space of five years (1928-29 to 1932-33), the aggregate value of these crops, accounting probably more than four-fifths of the total income of India, is reduced to one-half—from Rs. 1018.51 crores to 534.67 crores. Bengal has lost three-fifths of her agricultural wealth, simply by this phenomenon of a decline in prices. Bihar and Orissa almost a one-half, Madras four-ninths, Bombay nearly one-third. The total decline in the eight major provinces amounts to over 47 per cent. And yet, though the wealth of the people is thus cut by half, the burdens of Government and other similar charges remain practically unaffected.

Why Income Is Reduced

That this heavy and unparalleled decline in the price of India's national income is directly traceable to the mistaken financial and currency policy of the Government of India, it is, of course, impossible, for an official of that Government to admit, in so many words. But if we contrast the trade as well as the price-level in other countries—where they have been able to concert effective measures for a national recovery, we would realise how

important a part such policies play in the economic life of the country. A gold drain of over 57 per cent. per annum is necessary, even in the year under report, to maintain India's credit, and to enable her to pay all the charges of those invisible burdens which are regarded in some quarters as the inestimable benefits of British rule in India. The following comparison between the imports and exports of merchandise will be self-revealing.

(Figures are in crores of Rs.)

	1929-30	1932-33	1933-34
Imports	240.79	132.58	115.4
Exports	316.80	132.40	146.3

The fall is distinctly heavier on

The fall is distinctly heavier on the export side, because the Indian exporter is handicapped by an unduly deflated currency, and consequently by an artificially and unnecessarily low level of prices obtained in exchange for his produce by him. If the Indian rupee had been left free to find its own level in the world exchange markets, it may have had at first a slight decline in exchange value; but the resultant rise in prices would have given such an impetus to exports of Indian prices, cheap in the world markets because of the local depreciation in currency, that a wise Government, husbanding the resources of the community, and acting strictly and entirely in its interest, could have avoided any export of gold and even built up heavy reserves of that metal to maintain a new level of the rupee when the currencies of the world at last come to be stabilised. Instead, the forced, unnatural, unnecessary link with sterling—even after sterling had itself broken faith with the world of international finance, has led to an unceasing export of our stored-up capital in the shape of gold, aggregating by this time over 210 crores. No country in the world, far less advantageously situated than India, has allowed free exports of gold in these days of universal distrust, and general commercial breach of faith between the nations of the world. India is alone in this path and has the unique distinction of finding that those who preach to her do not themselves practise the lessons they preach. Whereas Britain is adding quietly and enormously to her own gold reserves British officials in India harp, in season and out of season, upon the waste and bad economy of hoarding up gold, and so console us by the suggestion that our exports of gold are really a mark of our more "civilized" system of administration, which would always think of other interests before it considers our own.

Britain's Gain, India's Loss

There are many points in this Report, which would well repay closer study. But space would not permit us to-day to touch upon more than two of these. The balance of trade used before 1920 to be so heavily in favour of India, that it generally sufficed to pay for all the "invisible imports" in the shape of the benefits of British rule in India, and yet import heavily on the balance precious metals. In 1932-33 that balance was practically destroyed. For the year under report the balance is 32.50 crores, which would not suffice to pay even three-fourths of the "invisible imports." No wonder gold exports are needed to keep paying on these services of the British to India. On the other hand, there is that precious device of Imperial Preference, sanctified by the Ottawa Agreement, and further fortified by special pacts between the Indian and the Lancashire millowners which has admittedly resulted in a substantial increase of Britain's exports to India, and a substantial loss to India of what might have proved more paying customers. Imports from the United Kingdom have grown from 36.8 per cent. to 41.3 per cent., or an improvement of about 12.12 per cent. The balance in this trade is always against India. Britain selling to us her wares to the total of 41.3 per cent. of our aggregate imports, but buying from us only 32.2 per cent. of our total export. And yet, we are asked to show special preference to this customer. The entire fiscal system of India, the whole national economy of this country, cannot be rationalized,

so long as the authorities in this country have to dance to the tune set by Whitehall or Lancashire. And so the trade returns of India can yield none but the gloomiest reflections.

BUSINESSMEN'S VERDICT

The attitude of Indian businessmen towards the J. P. C. Report is fairly clearly indicated by the statement issued by the Committee of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce. In full accordance with "the universal condemnation of the Report from every corner of the country" the Committee characterises the proposed scheme as "entirely unacceptable to the Indian mercantile community as a satisfactory basis for this country's march towards the goal of complete political responsibility." The Committee bases its opinion mainly on that part of the Report which directly affects the economic position of the country. When the Committee finds that 85 per cent. of the total expenditure out of the tax revenue at the centre is to be non-votable and that the Central Legislature cannot amend any section of the Reserve Bank Act or amend any law pertaining to currency and coinage without the previous consent of the Governor-General, it has no hesitation in regarding the proposed transfer of financial responsibility as but a mockery.

The Committee of the Federation unlike the Liberals and other Moderate parties, refuses to suggest modifications of the J. P. C. proposals because of "the imperious tendency of the present Government and Parliament, which appear to be determined to impose on this country a constitution based on the recommendation by the J. P. C. though it had been denounced as unacceptable by every section of political opinion in the country." The business community will do well to support specifically the demand of the Congress for a fully self-determined constitution formulated by a Constituent Assembly. The same attitude may well be taken by the Liberals also. The trend of the speeches at their "At Home" to Sir Cowasji Jehangir shows that they are prepared to make common cause with the Congress in rejecting the J. P. C. Report, which they have already condemned as unacceptable, provided they have not to compromise any of their fundamental principles. We cannot believe that the Liberals regard the principle of Self-determination as repugnant to their principles. What the Liberals may do, the business community will serve its own interests as also of the country by supporting the Congress demand for a Constituent Assembly.

ADMIRABLE, BUT

I notice with grave concern that there is again a movement afoot to start another Muslim political organisation, says Sir Mahomed Yakub. He then proceeds to condemn the "craze for new institutions" and finally suggests that "the All-India Muslim League and the All-India Muslim Conference and all the other minor associations should be amalgamated into one solid and well-organized and powerful association." No one can deny the value to Muslims of a real and true All-India Organisation designed to render genuine material and continuous service not only to a few but to the mass of the Muslim community as well as to the whole of the Indian Nation. But Sir Mohd. Yakub has made a fundamentally bad beginning by investing the order of importance of the different institutions existing or alleged to be existing to-day.

Measured by all accepted standards of practical utility to the community and actual record of service, the All-India Muslim Conference is a cruel joke on the Muslims and there is no organisation that so completely fulfils all the conditions of death as the All-India Muslim League. The organisations that can legitimately lay any claim to popular recognition are the Nationalist Muslim Party, the Jamiat-ul-Ulema, the Shia Conference, the Khilafat Committee and the Ahrar Party and they are the organisations that constitute the Muslim Unity Board. It is these live and active organisations that Sir Mohd. Yakub regards as "Minor Associations" as compared with his dead and farcical institutions!

But we are not surprised that Sir Md. Yakub should lack the correct sense of proportion. Leaders of the Conference-League Majlis, having learnt an alarming lesson from the recent elections, are now trying to rescue their pet institutions in the name of unity. They will fail in this object. In this connection it is not without deep significance that Sir Md. Yakub's statement about

COMMERCIAL DISCRIMINATIONS

Safeguards Will Permanently Disable Indian Industries In Order To Protect British Vested Interests

By
Principal S. R. Davar.

The excuse of our European British friends happens to be that they have an open door for Indians in their own country viz. Great Britain, where Indian nationals and Indian companies can go and trade freely. And they in their generosity offer, as it appears from this latest British offer to India, that if Great Britain were to place any restrictions on our nationals or companies, we would be also justified in claiming exemption to that extent from the restrictions which are being sought to be imposed upon us at present. As a first-class business people, may I ask them whether this exchange could be called "business-like" from their own angle of vision?

Unfair Competition

England is a highly industrialised country and as every Britisher knows there is not much chance of outsiders supplanting English manufacturers and capitalists on English soil. Of all the outsiders, British Indians are the least likely people to go and do any injury to British industry and trade in Britain. We Indians have on the contrary ample work to do in connection with the development of our own country, provided, of course, we are not forced to grapple with unequal competition of British companies in India and from the United Kingdom, which have acquired dominating positions in the world market. These companies are strong enough to crush any rival Indian organisation which dares to compete with them, as we have learnt to our cost in connection with our shipping industry

where the largest toll has been taken of companies floated by us in India during the time of our exceptional post-war prosperity. If the Indian constitution wants to discriminate at all it would naturally want to do so with a view to give adequate protection to a small Indian company against the struggle with a huge British Corporation in the same line of business in India, with a view, not to wipe out the British company, but to help a small Indian concern to compete on something like equal terms. I am using the expression, small Indian company, simply because we in India with our feeble resources of capital, would always be small in any company we may float as compared with the giant corporations of Britain.

Injury To India

I wonder why this side of the Indian case has not yet appealed to Britshers, if they are prepared to consider the position from the standpoint of justice between one section of British subjects and the other, viz. of British subjects domiciled in the United Kingdom and British Indians in India. Legislation against discrimination if imposed with the idea of an equitable protection between these two sections should be so guarded, enacted as to protect one section against the other, as far as unreasonable competition or discrimination by law is concerned. The legislation which is at present proposed instead of giving this equitable protection to both, virtually speaking tends to perpetuate an unequal position, which means permanently disabling the British Indians as regards their

legitimate aspiration to build up their industries in order to protect the vested interest of the British giant industries in India. It is from this standpoint that we, Indians, protest that this is a very unjust proposal and the principle should be drastically altered to bring about that very position which the Queen's proclamation is expected to maintain.

Bounties And

Subsidies.

Unfortunately on the question of bounties and subsidies the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report ties our hands down. Here also if our Indian concerns are helped with bounties and subsidies from the Indian Exchequer, Federal or Provincial, British firms and companies doing business in India at the passing of the Act, must be equally eligible to participate in the same. This is an exceptionally preferential treatment to the Britshers doing business in India, either as firms or companies, a treatment which seems exceptional as it does not prevail in any other part of the world as far as we are aware. Not only will the present companies irrespective of the capital and directorate being non-Indian, participate in these grants, but also newly incorporated British companies under the Indian Law will participate in the same provided a proportion of directors, which should not exceed one half of the total number, shall be Indians and provided facilities for training of Indians as the Act prescribes are given by such companies. There is no mention as to the proportion

(Continued on page 19.)

Frankly Speaking

QUESTION FOR SIR CHIMANLAL

We sympathise with Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. Even "responsible" Liberals appear to be deserting him in so far as his attacks on the Congress are concerned. The "Servant of India" is an authoritative organ of Liberalism and yet it has treated Sir Chimanlal and his vilification of the Congress with cruel un-friendliness. The "Servant of India" says—and thereby decisively exposes the unreality of Sir Chimanlal's outbursts—"If it is blurted by the Congress to 'reject' the Constitutional proposals and then to work them when they are passed, is it not equally blurt for the Liberal Party to vote them 'unacceptable' at first and then to work them when passed?" We leave Sir Chimanlal to answer the question if he may.

IRISH OR BRITISH?

According to the Citizenship Bill which has just passed the Dail, Irishmen will no longer be called "British subjects." There is really nothing sensational about it. One may or may not agree with Mr. de Valera's severe complaint that "unfortunately they could not get the British to release the grip they always had upon the Irish people by regarding them as British subjects." But the implications of the Statute of Westminster justify the Bill as also the demand that the British Act should be altered in conformity with the Irish Bill. The term "British subject" means subject of Britain and conflicts with the idea of Dominion Status which connotes complete equality with Britain in a Commonwealth of equal and free partners. This is what we believe underlines the Canadian practice as regards the titles in connection with matters of Canadian concern.

AFFAIRS IN TURKESAN

According to an Associated Press report from New Delhi it would

appear from advices from Kashgar that Russian influence is rapidly increasing in Chinese Turkestan. What is of more serious significance is the suggestion that there probably exists some sort of alliance with the Russians on the part of the Chinese. The suggestion acquires strong validity from the report that two batches of mails received by the British Consul-General at Kashgar appear—contrary to diplomatic conventions and practice—to have been censored although marked "Government communication." All this is self-evident enough. But there is also the further news that the Japanese are also actively in evidence in that part of the country. Some months ago a British journalist—was it the Foreign Editor of the "Daily Herald"?—said that Chinese Turkestan was to be carefully watched as, internationally, full of grave potentialities. He seems to have been possessed of a more or less correct foresight.

SHATTER BONDAGE

"Shatter all bondage, whether it has come from within or without" was the splendid advice of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to the Allgarh University Union. No better advice could be given to the youth of the country. If they refuse to be buried in books and use their eyes aright they will see numerous forms of bondage all about them. And many of these forms could be shattered soon enough if our youth could determine to wage a relentless war on them instead of merely talking about them in an academic manner. The attempts of some communalists to shut up even the rising generation within communal walls is one of the worst forms of bondage and our youth should refuse to submit to it.

SAVE THE PEASANTS

It is a sad picture that Sits. Gaidharrao Deshpande and R. R. Diwakar have drawn of the peasants of Canara, who have suffered terribly in the last national struggle. In the two talukas of Siddapur and Ankola, it is stated, as many as 800 Khatedar families have suffered heavily, 450 families having lost movables and

cattle by attachments to the extent of over a lakh of rupees. The remaining families "lost" by forfeiture most of their lands worth nearly 15 lakhs. It is a huge task indeed to enable the suffering people to get a bare living by any kind of labour they can get. But that is the least that the people of the Presidency should do. It is impossible for poor Karnataka to bear the full or the major part of the burden of relief.

PRESS VIEWS

Labour Party And India

What India has been asking for with one voice, and this is exactly what the Labour Party itself, by the spirit of its repeated declaration with regard to India is definitely committed to is that the forthcoming Government of India Act should be the last substantive Act of the British Parliament with regard to the Government of India, and that thereafter all measures that may be needed for the further growth and development of the Indian constitution must be passed by the Indian Legislature itself, even though some of them may require to be formally endorsed by the British Parliament. That is exactly what self-government in any real sense of the term means. Without such a provision India would still be a subject country. It is not in the Labour amendment but in the speech of Mr. Lansbury, the leader of the party in the House of Commons, that we have the true expression of the spirit of British Labour at its best—"Tribune."

Pontifical Benediction

We thought that the Archbishop of Canterbury with his flock of 60 lacs of Indian Christian souls to shepherd would say something new. But alas! His Grace also did nothing more than dot the 'i's and cut the 't's of the Joint Select Committee's report! But he made one confession, for which we thank him. He declared that he had been in communication with the leaders of the Christian community in India and had been told by them that the Indian Christians "preferred no separate electorates and no guaranteed places in the legislature, but would follow Indians in the general constituencies." Such being the view of his great Indian flock, greater than he has in any other part of the world, did he use his influence to divest the Communal Award of at least that part of it that proposed to thrust upon Indian Christians separate representation despite



Recent mass executions in Moscow have stirred British Labour and "they urge that all those arrested should be afforded legal defence and a public trial."

We in India thoroughly and whole-heartedly endorse this urgent plea of the British Labour Party. Even assuming the worst of crimes there is no reason why the accused should not have full defence and a public trial.

Lord Linlithgow says: "The people of India are the proudest and the most sensitive people. We must, not under any circumstances appear to be patronising." And this in support of the insulting Joint Parliamentary Committee Report which he has inflicted on the people of India!

Couldn't these Linlithgows be less disingenuous?

The "Daily Mail," says Reuter, mentions on "trustworthy" calculation that the (J. P. C.) scheme will cost £10,000,000 or even £20,000,000.

When the Die-hard organ should welcome the scheme. In the first place it is India which will have to foot this enormous bill. In the second place since India cannot afford if a new loan will be floated in London and—well isn't it an incontrovertible "first and foremost outstanding point," as the Viceroy would say, that India's credit stands higher to-day than it has done for 20 years?

Commenting on the J. P. C. Report debate in the House of Lords, the "Daily Telegraph" says that Government has a full warrant. Yes, to arrest India's demands.

PUNJAB APPEAL TO MR. GANDHI

"Co-operate With Govt. In Village Work"

—Anglo-India.
Fine. But will Government co-operate?

We hope the 'At Home' given by the Liberal Party to Sir Cowasji Jehangir on Thursday last did not prove a disappointment to the President, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. You remember that, having decided to suspect Congress intentions, and having then immediately carried suspicion to the point of conviction, Sir Chimanlal spiritedly accused Congressmen of "bluff" and of misleading public opinion, and so on.

But that was sometime ago. The categorical assertion changed into a conditional "if" "if" rejection meant boycott of Councils, then Liberals.

This "if" was repeated at the 'At Home' but the guest of honour failed to take the hint. In fact he failed, all unconsciously we believe, to take the President seriously at all. And instead of emphasising the fear of 'rejection' possibly meaning 'boycott of new Councils' Sir Cowasji airily went on to express gratification that "Congress have fought and won the elections to the Assembly and they promise to fight the elections to the Provincial Councils."

We are sorry for Sir Chimanlal. By the way a confere points out the contrast between the Bombay Liberal Leader's reactions, as expressed through his language, to (1) Congressmen talking about rejection and (2) the Archbishop of Canterbury talking about the bonafides of Indian Liberals.

We have noticed it, but Sir Chimanlal, most probably hasn't. It's all sub-conscious.

Sir Cowasji said: "Don't compromise on principles as that will mean the death of your party (the Liberal Party)."

This is exactly the appeal of the Motherland to our Liberal brethren: "Don't compromise the principles of freedom as that will mean the death of your National self-respect."

"General Goering was convinced that the coming year would see no international problems which could not be settled peacefully."

—Berlin message.
Does he propose to go into hiding?

"Has anyone telephoned while I have been out?"

"Yes, sir, but I couldn't make out the name. To be on the safe side I said you'd let him have something on account to-morrow."

their protest? We are profoundly grieved to see that he did nothing of the kind. He pronounced his benediction on the whole scheme despite the fact that an ugly feature of it was strongly objected to by sixty lacs of his most devoted followers in India.—"A. B. Patrika."

CLAIMING RIGHT FOR SECURITY

Germany Desires To Be Friendly With Britain

General Goering Ridicules Fears Of Air Menace To England

Dissensions In German Cabinet Ranks Denied

Reuter's Special Service

BERLIN, December 20.

"The German people wish that England and Germany should remain on terms of firm and sincere friendship, naturally on a basis of equality" declared General Goering in an interview with Reuter.

General Goering was convinced that the coming year will see no international problems which could not be settled peacefully. The German Government desired nothing but progress on the path of peace and international co-operation.

General Goering ridiculed the fears of German air menace to Britain, and declared that Germany possessed no technical means to carry out an air attack. If other nations armed for aerial war Germany must at least be given the right to make industrial preparations to guarantee the security of the German people, but if other nations were willing to disarm their military and air-fleets, Germany would be quite agreeable.

General Goering concluded by affirming that the German people were behind the Nazi Government and denying reports of dissension in the Cabinet. He declared that Germany's economic situation, though serious as everywhere in the world had recently considerably improved, the genius of German chemists and inventors steadily overcoming the lack of raw materials.

GENERAL ELECTIONS IN APRIL

Jubbulpore Municipal Dispute Development

WILL PRESIDENT BE ELECTED?

NAGPUR, Dec. 21. Fresh general elections to the Jubbulpore Municipality will, it is understood, take place in April next. The electoral rolls which are ready, will be published early in January for the public to submit objections if any.

After the elections the right of choosing its own president is expected to be restored to the newly constituted body. An official announcement in this connection is likely to be made shortly. It will be recalled that the Government recently removed Pandit D. P. Mishra, from his office as president of the Municipality owing to his refusal to carry out a Government order and appointed an official to act as president of that body.—A. P.

GOVERNMENT GRANT TO TRAMP SHIPPING

Personnel Of Advisory Committee Announced

LONDON, Dec. 20. Mr. W. Runciman in the House of Commons stated that the Advisory Committee to the Board of Trade on the administration of Government grant of 2,000,000 sterling for the year to British tramp shipping would consist of Sir Vernon Thompson, Chairman, six representatives of tramp shipping, two representatives of cargo liners and one independent representative of public interest.—Reuter's Extra Special.

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GIANT DUTCH 'PLANE LOST IN DESERT

Grave Fears Entertained For Safety Of K. L. M. Liner

BAGHDAD, Dec. 20.

Following a terrific thunderstorm, R. A. F. aeroplanes and armoured cars are searching the desert for the giant Dutch K. L. M. air liner, which was second in the England-Australia air race, and of which there has been no news since it passed over Gaza in Palestine.

The searching aeroplanes are meeting with considerable difficulty in sighting objects owing to the ground being covered with a haze.

The Dutch machine carries three passengers and a crew of four.—Reuter.

R. A. F. JOINS IN SEARCH

CAIRO, Dec. 20.

Royal Air Force planes have left Amman in search of the missing air liner.

HOPES LOST

HAGUE, Dec. 20.

The Dutch Plane "Leeuwerik" will leave for Cairo on December 21 to join the search. Meanwhile, the K.L.M. officials are not optimistic about the results.

BAD WEATHER IMPEDES RESCUERS

BAGHDAD, Dec. 21.

Twentyfour British aeroplanes are joining in the search of the missing Dutch Airliner for which grave fears are entertained. British armoured cars have been stationed at Rutbah, a post midway between Bagdad and Damascus, but they are unable to move owing to torrential downpours.

The missing Dutch air-liner was attempting a 15,000 miles round trip between Amsterdam and the Dutch East Indies with the Christmas mails in five days.

MISSING AIR LINER LOCATED

CAIRO, Dec. 21.

R. A. F. planes have located the missing Dutch airliner west of Rutbah Wells.—Reuter.

U. S. TO AWAIT JAPAN'S NEXT MOVE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.

Mr. Cordell Hull has indicated that America intends awaiting Japan's formal denunciation of the Washington Treaty before undertaking any new moves. Re-affirming the nation's policy of watchful waiting, Mr. Hull denied reports to the effect that the United States were considering proposing a gentleman's agreement with Japan and Britain concerning the scrapping of naval vessels during the next two years.—Reuter.

SIR JOHN SIMON'S HOLIDAY

Will Meet French Premier And Foreign Minister

RUGBY, Dec. 21.

Sir John and Lady Simon are going to the south of France for Christmas holidays. They will leave England on Saturday and stay at Cannes for about a fortnight.

The Foreign Secretary will pass through Paris. Although he will be in the French capital for only a few hours, he hopes to have the opportunity of seeing the French Premier and Foreign Minister M. Flandin and M. Laval.—B. O. W.

YAMAMOTO ASKED TO PERSEVERE

TOKIO, Dec. 19.

The Navy Minister has instructed Admiral Yamamoto to remain in London and to continue the efforts to carry Japan's point.—Reuter.

sentenced as above. The age of the accused is 50 years.

His Lordship upheld the conviction and reduced the sentence to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment, remitting the fine.—United Press.



K. S. Mohamad Sadiq, B.A., the younger Kumar of the Shaikh Sahab of Mangrol State, in Kathiawar, has returned to India by a P. & O. boat, after being called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, London, after a stay of 3 years in England. He graduated at the Aligarh Muslim University in Arts, and appeared at the I.C.S. examination in London and passed it. Photo shows him in the centre of the group.

"Let Us Not Disrupt Workers' Struggle For Bread"

CONGRESS SOCIALIST LABOUR POLICY

Eschew Sectarianism And Build Up United Movement

The Labour Committee of the All India Congress Socialist Party has issued a statement defining the Party's Labour policy.

Plea For Unity

A strong plea to end the sectarian tendencies which have wrecked the Labour Movement in this country is made and merging of the All India Trade Union Congress, the National Federation of Trade Unions and the Red Trade Union Congress into one powerful Labour Organisation is advocated in the statement.

Labour's Greatest Strength

"When we swear by the beautiful slogan of 'Workers of the World Unite', let us at least realise the unity of the workers of India. — Let us not disrupt the workers' struggle for bread. — Let us not for a difference of views break up the solidarity of the workers which is their greatest strength—greater indeed than any political or economic doctrine, no matter how exalted its parentage." Thus declares the statement.

The following is the text of the statement:— In the opinion of the Party the objects of a Labour movement are two-fold:

The first and immediate object is to protect the rights and interests of the workers and to fight for a progressive improvement in their conditions.

The second and ultimate object is to end the system of capitalist exploitation and to establish a Socialist Society.

With regard to both these objects the position of the Party is clear.

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

The Party stands for the rights and interests of the workers and it shall always fight for their cause. The Party has formulated the following demands of the workers of India for the immediate fulfilment of which it proposes to fight along with other Labour organisations:

- (1) Freedom of Labour from serfdom and conditions bordering on serfdom;
- (2) The right to form unions, to strike and to picket;
- (3) Compulsory recognition of unions by employers;
- (4) A living wage, a 40 hours week and healthy quarters and conditions of work;
- (5) Insurance against unemployment, sickness, accident, old age etc.;
- (6) One month's leave every year with full pay to all workers and two months' leave with full pay to women workers during maternity;
- (7) Prohibition against employment of children of school-going age in factories, and of women and children under sixteen underground;
- (8) Equal wages for equal work;
- (9) Weekly payment of wages whenever demanded;
- (10) Liquidation of debts owed by workers.

ULTIMATE OBJECT.

As for the ultimate object, the

establishment of a Socialist Society in India is the declared object of the Party. In order not to leave any ambiguity regarding the character of a Socialist Society the Party has clearly laid down the basic principles on which such a Society must be founded. These principles include the transference of powers to the producing masses; the elimination of all classes of exploiters without compensation; the socialisation of the means of production distribution and exchange; and encouragement of co-operative and collective farming.

It is hardly possible to define the fundamental principles of Socialism more clearly than the Party has done.

INDIAN LABOUR.

In the peculiar conditions of India the workers cannot isolate themselves, as they have largely done so far, from the movement of national liberation. They, in fact, ought to lead it as indeed are destined to.

LABOUR AND TRADE UNIONS.

For the fulfilment of the objects of the Labour Movement it is essential that there should be a strong Trade Union Movement. The Party holds that Trade Unions are industrial organisations of the workers the primary object of which is to consolidate the forces of Labour against those of Capital in order to safeguard the rights and interests of workers and fight collectively and, therefore, more effectively, for their demands. While a Trade Union must include as an essential element of its creed the establishment of Socialism, it is not a political organisation of the workers.

TRADE UNIONS AND POLITICS.

Therefore, in the view of the Party, it would be a mistake for a Trade Union to tie itself to any political group or party. Particularly is this true when there is not, as in

British Labour Shocked And Alarmed By Recent Barbarities

Zinovieff And Kamenev Reported To Have Been Arrested

PLEA FOR PROVIDING LEGAL DEFENCE AND PUBLIC TRIAL

Reuter's Extra Special Service

LONDON, December 21.

Reports from Warsaw which are neither confirmed nor denied by Moscow, announce that both Zinovieff and Kamenev are under arrest in their homes.

The recent mass executions in Moscow have stirred British Labour. The General Council of the Trades Union Congress and the National Executive of the Labour Party have passed a resolution that they were profoundly shocked and alarmed at the reprisals following the murder of Kirov in the form of widespread summary executions.

They urge that all those arrested should be afforded legal defence and a public trial. A joint delegation of both bodies are seeking an interview with the Soviet Ambassador.

"The Daily Herald" stigmatises the executions as barbarous and unworthy of an advanced regime.

HAPSBURGS' RESTORATION MOVE?

Archduke Otto & Ex-Empress Zita To Reside In Austrian Tyrol

WINNING DOMESTIC OPINION?

VIENNA, Dec. 20.

Archduke Otto and his mother, ex-Empress Zita, will return from their long exile and take up their residence in the Austrian Tyrol sometime in January. This move, it is reported, is being made with the consent of Dr. Schuschnigg, and Prince Von Starhemberg.

In the meantime Austrian and Hungarian monarchists are displaying feverish activity with a view to winning domestic opinion, and obtaining foreign moral and material support for the restoration of Otto during the first six months of 1935.

Baron Von Wiesenstone will shortly go to Washington and New York to establish political and financial contacts to secure American backing for Otto's economic policies in the event of resolution.—Reuter.

REFORM OF CEYLON'S CONSTITUTION

Deadlock Disclosed In House Of Commons

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Dec. 20.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Tom Smith (Lab.), Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister said it is understood that there has been recent discussions between the Governor and Board of Ministers regarding proposals for the reform of the constitution in Ceylon, but no proposals had reached him since March, when it was proposed that he should receive a deputation from the State Council to discuss questions of the alterations of the constitution.

He made it clear on that occasion that he was not prepared in the present circumstances to consider any proposals involving the curtailment of the powers of the Governor or officers of the State, or diminution of control exercised by the Governor and Secretary of State over any branch of the public service.

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(Continued on Page 13.)

Ensuing Municipal Election

PLEA FOR POSTPONE-MENT TO FEBRUARY

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir.—It has been announced by the Municipal General Elections will be held somewhere in the month of January next, although the final edition of the Electoral Roll has not yet seen the light of day. It is understood that the roll will be published on Tuesday, the 18th instant.

A month's time after the publication of the final roll is indeed too short a period for the candidates to make their position quite secure. Although the preliminary roll was published a couple of months back, little advantage could the candidates get therefrom since the names of hundreds of voters had been omitted.

It may be recalled that the last Municipal Elections were held in the middle of February 1932 and it will be absolutely in the interest of all candidates if the ensuing Elections are fixed as before.

Will the Municipal Commissioner be good enough to give serious consideration to the above suggestion?—Yours etc.,

Dec. 16.

A VOTER.

The Bombay Municipal Elections

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir.—The final list of those in Bombay City entitled to exercise their franchise in regard to electing representatives to the Bombay City Municipality will shortly be out. The competing candidates from the different wards have already started issuing their manifestos in an endeavour to prove their claims to the suffrage of the citizens. Among the prospects from the F. Ward stands a South Indian—Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer, for the first time for himself, in the history of the South Indians and in that of the Municipality.

For well over three decades natural progressiveness and economic necessity have combined to effect a two-fold movement—the export of Bombay's industrial products to the South and the ingress into Bombay of a large number of Indians from the South. These movements of men and material are deep-rooted and bound to stay and gather momentum in the existing economic regime and political reorientation looming ahead. The South Indians now in Bombay no doubt form a substantial force in the city's economy and in its society. It is in the fitness of things that amongst the community the desire to serve the city of their adoption through its Corporation should slowly but surely emerge. Contributing in a small way but in no uncertain importance to the productive activity within the city in its various aspects, the southern immigrants have slowly been settling down to a condition of acquired domicile. In industry, in the trades, in the professions and mainly in the services, South Indians are increasingly employed in Bombay as

Bombay's trade with Madras grows and grows rightly for the mutual benefit of the two provinces. What is more natural than that the immigrant community naturally desires a voice in the control and a hand in the administration of the institution towards whose finances they so substantially contribute?

Many there are amongst the South Indians in Bombay well fitted to serve the Bombay city as efficient as any that now sit therein. Amongst such Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer occupies a place of no uncertain importance or popularity. He is already keenly interested in the Bombay Indian insurance world and he is a representative on several bodies of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. He has contributed in his own sincere but unostentatious way to the various ameliorative movements in the City. He has the desire, the capacity and the willingness to do much more as opportunities arise.

Neither has he been lacking in his practical interest in the affairs of South Indians in Bombay. Every useful activity started by the South Indians in Bombay during the last decade has had the benefit of Mr. Iyer's ready and valuable advice, his personal services and last but not least his substantial financial aid. As is well known, he is President of the South Indian Association, the South Indian Badminton Tournaments Committee, the Asthika Samaj, the Madras Co-operative Hostel Society and is the past president of the South Indian Co-operative Bank, the S. I. Co-operative Consumers' Society etc., and is on the management of the South Indian Education Society towards whose building scheme he has contributed munificently. And Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer is thus deservedly popular amongst his own community—a position no doubt unchallenged and unassailable. His successful election will no doubt be of equal benefit to the various residents in the F Ward whose common interests Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer will safeguard and serve in a way creditable to himself and satisfactory to his voters. The South Indians in Bombay will no doubt take this opportunity of contributing to the service of their adopted City with whose progressive betterment their interests are so closely intertwined.—Yours, etc.,

"A SOUTH INDIAN."

A Query.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir.—I shall be much obliged if any of your readers will enlighten me as to what the world's record is in respect of accommodating words on a single post card. I see from the papers that an American had written 27,500 words on an American post-card, and it will be interesting to know whether this record has been beaten by any one else.—Yours etc.,

SADANAND B. MHATRE.

Mangalore Demands Release Of Jawahar And Roy

STUDENTS ON PROPAGANDA TOUR IN VILLAGES

(From A Correspondent).

MANGALORE: (By Mail). The Peasants' Union, which was formed recently by some enthusiastic Congress workers of this district, under the guidance and advice of Shrimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, has begun its operations in right earnest. An elaborate programme of village propaganda has been decided upon, and the plans for it are complete. In fact, a party of workers including members of the local Students' Union, have already left for the interior. They are armed with a magic lantern and will give lectures in each village centre. These lectures will be illustrated by the lantern slides. A public meeting was held under the auspices of the District Congress Committee, when Shrimati Kamaladevi presided.

BAN ON BOSE CONDEMNED.

Mr. Narayan Killia moved a resolution protesting against ar-

rests of Congress leaders and the orders served on Babu Subhas Chandra Bose and his brother Sarat Chandra Bose. The resolution also protested against deportation of Mr. Anant Shetty, a Labour leader of Bombay from Bombay.

Mr. Thingalya seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

RELEASE JAWAHAR & ROY.

Mr. Karnad Sadashiv Rao moved another resolution which demanded the release of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. M. N. Roy. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Ranga Rao Telcheerkar and was passed unanimously. Shrimati Kamaladevi delivered an inspiring speech in winding up the proceedings of the meeting, which dispersed amidst great enthusiasm.

Shrimati Kamaladevi has left on tour of Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

KING'S CHRISTMAS GREETING



H. M. the King has consented to broadcast a Christmas Day message to the Empire on December 25 at the conclusion of another special programme to which those parts of the Empire which are linked to Great Britain by radio telephone will contribute. Photo shows in the centre—H. M. the King; bottom left—Big Ben; bottom centre—Sunderland, from where his Majesty will broadcast a Christmas greeting to listeners throughout the Empire; bottom right—Broadcasting House, London; top right—an aerial view of the Empire Station of the B. B. C. at Daventry, from which the special programme will be radiated to all parts of the world. (Photograph: By Courtesy of the B. B. C.)



Prince Ali Khan (garlanded) paid a visit to the Fidal Girls' Orphanage at Andheri on Thursday.

VICTORIA'S TALL SCORE

Makes 354 For 3 Wickets Against N. S. Wales

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
MELBOURNE, Dec. 21. The Sheffield Shield match between Victoria and New South Wales commenced to-day.

Victoria batting first made 354 for three at the close (Rigg 111 and O'Brien 126 constituting a double century in the opening partnership; Darling 26 not out).

IMPERIAL BANK THEFT SEQUEL

6 Persons Sentenced To Hard Labour

KARACHI, Dec. 21. Six persons, arrested in connection with the theft of Rs. 2,500 from the premises of the Imperial Bank last month, were sentenced to-day by the City Magistrate, Karachi, to one year's rigorous imprisonment on the charge of theft and one year more on the charge of conspiracy, both sentences to run concurrently.

The accused who were unrepresented, pleaded not guilty. They are being now taken to Madras where they are wanted by the police.

A Larkana message says that seven persons have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from three to seven years on the charge of dacoity in a village near Kambhar last month.—A. P.

Struck By Lightning

BAGHDAD, Dec. 21. It is now confirmed that three passengers and four crew were killed. The latter include besides Mr. Beekman, the second Officer Steenberg, mechanic Mr. Waslewyn and the wireless operator, Mr. Vanzedelhoff.

It is surmised that the airliner was struck by lightning shortly after the emitting signal at 2-30 p.m. yesterday, asking the position, when near about Rutbah Wells.

The plane crashed in a country full of narrow gorges and sharp rocky ridges.—Reuter.

ANDREWS SEES VICEROY

Zanzibar Problem Supposed To Be Subject Of Discussion

CALCUTTA, Dec. 21. Rev. C. F. Andrews arrived here to-day and had an interview with His Excellency the Viceroy.

It is understood the condition of the Indians overseas with special reference to Zanzibar problem in the light of the report recently submitted by Mr. Menon who had been deputed by the Government of India, formed the subject of discussion.

His further programme is uncertain yet. Most likely, he will proceed to Santiniketan and spend X'mas there before visiting Patna.—United Press.

CHANCELLOR'S "NO" TO RED STAR LINERS' PURCHASE

Would Revive Uneconomic Competition In Atlantic Trade

LONDON, Dec. 21. The proposal of a British Group to buy the Red Star Liners and organise a Trans-Atlantic service at cheap rates was again raised in the House of Commons to-day.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Chamberlain, replying to a question refused to reconsider his decision to discourage necessary capital issue to finance this project. He said that the recent revision of the scheme by the promoters did not alter the fact that it would revive uneconomic competition to the prejudice of British interests in North Atlantic trade.—Reuter.

SIR T. V. CHARIAR ARRIVES IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Dec. 21. Leaving London on December 15 Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar Vice-Chairman of Imperial Council of Agricultural Research arrived here to-day by air. He left India on October 17 last and spent considerable time in the continent. The tour was undertaken by him on grounds of health.—United Press.

CATHOLICS & REFORMS

Deputation's Appeal To Madras Governor

MADRAS, Dec. 21. A deputation of Southern India Association of Southern India waited on His Excellency the Governor at the Secretariat to-day.

After extending a hearty welcome to His Excellency the Governor and Lady Marjorie Erskine to the province, the deputationists said that the Parliamentary Committees' recommendations marked a distinct advance on the road to responsible Self-Government. While welcoming the introduction of the Second Member provided it was so composed as to act as a safeguard to the minorities the deputationists said that they could not agree to the substitution of indirect for direct elections to the Federal Assembly as the former did not give the common people an opportunity for considering All-India affairs. The deputationists prayed that the changes proposed regarding Elementary Education will be so directed as to help them to fulfil their duties under the Law. They emphasised that education for all Catholic youths in a Catholic environment was the essential principle of their religion.—A. P.

SPEEDING AIR MAIL SERVICE

Melbourne Race Competitor Demonstrates 210 Miles An Hour

RUGBY, Dec. 21. The De Havilland comet in which Mr. Kenneth Waller, the Melbourne Air-race competitor, with Belgian Captain Franchome left Brussels to-day on a flight to Leopoldville, Congo, to demonstrate the possibility of a fast air mail service along this route landed at Oran this afternoon having completed 1,000 miles stage in 4 hours 56 minutes at a speed of 210 miles an hour.

They will to-morrow proceed to French West Africa, 1,550 miles distant. The comet is the type of machine in which Scott and Black won the Melbourne race.—B. O. W.

Govt. Will Win All Along Line

Churchill Group Thins Down After Queen's Hall Defeat

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

The battle, which began early this week, of Indian Constitutional Reform will be fought out in the House of Commons week by week till the late summer or early autumn. The first round has been won by the Government and there is no doubt that in spite of the opposition from the right and opposition from the left, the Government will continue to win all the forthcoming rounds.

Mr. Churchill's die-hard group, after its heavy defeat at the Queen's Hall, has begun to dwindle and when it enters the final bout against the Government it is now doubtful, whether even sixty to seventy Tory M.P.'s will support it. Nonetheless, the Government has started the fight with an elaborate propaganda and too much boosting to make it a "catchy" event in international politics. Earlier in the week, it was announced that interest in the India Debate was so much in evidence all over the world that special arrangements had to be made to relay word by word the speeches of the big political guns who would participate in the general debate. The faithful news agencies too helped in the Government propaganda by covering long cabled stories to all parts of the world.

BRITISH PRESS UNCONCERNED

However, the Government could not or would not persuade the London newspapers to make much interest as the occasion demanded. British newspapers know fairly well what their readers want and consequently they did nothing more than consigning the proceedings of the House of Commons and of the House of Lords in less prominent position. As a matter of fact the afternoon papers, even in their late night editions, did not feel called upon to give India a prominent place in their columns. They were more interested in displaying the proceedings of the Lewes Assizes, where a certain man was being tried for the murder of a woman, dancer whose body was discovered by the police in a trunk at Brighton last July.

IN "THE TIMES"

But the politicians had their dopes in the morning newspapers where columns were utilised to "show up" this honourable member or that and to attack and to counter-attack groups of interested politicians. In an Olympian tone, worthy of the "Times," we were told "The House of Commons was just comfortably filled for the opening of the India debate to-day. The debate itself reached a high level, and was rightly too decorous for excitement." But a gossip-writer assures us that Sir Samuel Hoare has made his India White Paper speech so often now that he could make it in his sleep. According to this gossip on Monday Sir Samuel made it in several other people's sleep. Three junior occupants of the Treasury Bench slumbered unashamedly during most of the performance. Mr. Neville Chamberlain was sunk, but whether in a daze or a doze the gossip-writer could not say. The Attorney-General sat and brooded. The Prime Minister just sat. Sir John Simon with admirable detachment, read the Joint Select Committee's Report. The only non-qui-scent occupant of the Front Bench was Mr. Stanley Baldwin. Neither his hands nor his face were in repose for ten seconds at a time. This is believed to be due to his having indigestion; nor perhaps Sir Samuel has that effect on him.

IN THE GALLERIES.

Another to be adversely affected was Sir Austen Chamberlain, who left when the speech was half way through. On the other hand, a galaxy of distinguished strangers, including Sir Frederick Sykes, with a strong contingent of Indian administrators, occupied the various galleries. In the Peers' Gallery we could see Lord Halifax following Sir Samuel's speech with an attentive mind with a sense of feeling that the Secretary of State was not on a slippery ground in addressing India on the floor of the House of Commons by introducing any metaphysical or sarcastic phrases as he did when he talked of "Caravan Passes On." Perhaps, Sir Samuel was aware of the advice tendered by the noble Lord the week earlier to the Civil Ser-

vants going out to India to be careful to talk in terms of influence instead of power.

SIR SAMUEL'S SPEECH.

But I am told that Sir Samuel Hoare has one thing to his credit—his flat, rail-like tones penetrate to all parts of the House. One never misses, I am assured, a syllable. Only, his matter is as flat as his voice. No graces of oratory and vivacious sallies are tempted. His Indian speech is a concatenation of perfectly straightforward assertion; nearly every one of which, one can imagine, is open to flat contradiction. However, the gossip-writer is pleased with Lord Wolmer because every side of the House, he thinks, is pleased for a personal point of view, at the success of Lord Wolmer on Monday night. His assault, if assaults they were, upon the Indian attitude of the Government I am asked to believe was masterly and naturally he has won the praise of the "Daily Mail," the "Morning Post" and the "Evening News." The last paper wants us to believe that Lord Wolmer "carried a conviction of sincerity which reminded hearers of his famous ancestor, Sir Roundell Palmer, who was a Lord Chancellor in his day and the first Earl of Selborne, who also carried the House upon a moral issue by the depth and glow of his feeling."

OPPOSITION VOTES.

When the size of the Conservative opposition vote became known on Wednesday night, Mr. Churchill, the fat boy, Lord Wolmer, an embodiment of sincerity and Sir Henry Page-Croft, the pall-bearer of the dying Conservative Party, shouted their delight for more than two minutes: "So much for your three line whip" they cried to the delight of Churchill's son in the Press gallery. But the cry was genuine because there was hardly any need for the Government to issue the most compelling summons to its supporters. It knew full well that 84 Conservatives in the House of Commons were opposed to the Joint Committee's Report. If it did not, it will be in its interest to change the Whip who appears not to know simple mathematics. Seventy-six of these 84 Conservatives went into the division lobby on Wednesday night. Fifty-seven are members of the Churchill Lloyds recently formed firm—the India Defence League. The other nineteen are not directly associated with this firm. Three Defence League members paired against the Government but there was a calamity for the League as Sir Alfred Knox, the champion linguist, who boasted of his knowledge of Indian languages at the Queen's Hall meeting, was unavoidably absent, and could not get a pair. Four others were absent unpaired. Appropriately Mr. Churchill stood at the head of the belligerent and, if I may say so, dynamic locomotives of the Conservative Party left on the rails without any wagons attached to them.

WHIP'S EXPLANATION.

Now the die-hard press is celebrating the miscalculations of the Government. It is proclaimed to be a new setback to the confidence of the Ministers in spite of the inadequate consolation provided by six members of the India Defence League who decided at the last moment to vote for the Government. As for the absence of fifty Conservatives on Wednesday night, the official Whip has explained that some had the valid excuse of illness, some were allowed to speak in the country instead of voting in the House of Commons. Others were in the familiar phrase of the Whips, "absent, unaccounted for." But the Whip has not yet explained why he summoned Mr. Anthony Eden, Britain's Star actor at Geneva, to return from his international peace mission in post-haste by air.

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ITALIAN METHODS OF AGRICULTURE

Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya
Asks Indians To
Study Them

LONDON, Dec. 7.
(By Air Mail.)

Italian methods of agriculture and land reclamation should be studied by Indians.

This is the belief of Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, Diwan Bahadur and Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Council of Indian Agriculture, as the request of a six-week aerial tour of the Continent during which he studied agricultural methods to see how they compared with the present Indian system.

He paid special attention to German and Italian methods and, when interviewed by Reuters on his arrival in London, he said he was specially impressed by the land reclamation work being done in the malaria-freeing swamps south of Rome.

He said he believed there was great room for a study of Italian methods by other countries including India.

Europe Has Some Problems.

Several of Europe's agriculture problems were, he said, curiously parallel to those of India. In a number of cases he found the solution to be on the lines of solutions already in force in India.

For instance, the new law in Germany precluding the agriculturist from transferring his land to non-agriculturists reminded the Dewan Bahadur of the law which had been in force in the Punjab for many years.

He warmly praised the way the British Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Walter Elliot, had tackled the problems of British Agriculture. It must be remembered that India's agricultural policy was being directed on the right lines. He strongly deprecated anything like wholesale transfer of European methods to India.

CHRISTMAS AIR MAILS POUR IN

Karachi Post Office Makes
Elaborate Arrangements

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Dec. 20.
"Artheusa," the first of three planes of the Imperial Airways bringing X'mas mails landed at the aerodrome at 12/50 p.m. today.

The Post Office has made elaborate arrangements to cope with the heavy load of mails, the weight of which is over 5,000 lbs. Air mails expected here to-day, compare even much more favourably with 4,150 lbs. Air mails despatched here yesterday morning by the West-bound planes and which was considered to be a record load of air mails to have passed through Karachi port till then. This included 1,210 lbs. of Air Mails brought from Australia but still then the balance of nearly 3,000 lbs. of air mails despatched yesterday from India compares well with the average weekly load of 1,650 which has so far been going Westwards.

SPECIAL X'MAS FLIGHT.

A special X'mas and New Year flight is also being run this year by K. L. M. Royal Dutch Air Service and this plane which will Douglas D. C. 2 winner of the Handicap air race in the London-Melbourne flight is due here also to-day. It is being piloted by Commander Parmentier and Moll.

An unprecedented load of air-mails weighing over 5,000 pounds is arriving this noon at the Karachi air port from London and other places in the West. These air mails consist mostly of Christmas mails and at least 4,000 lbs. of these are for India. These are being brought here in three air-planes from Sharjah, two planes being "Artheusa" and "Astrac" of the Atlanta type and the third being of the Hannibal type "Helena."

DEATH OF BARODA INDUSTRIALIST

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Dec. 20.
News was received from Petlad that Mr. Devidas H. Shah, President of the Baroda Millowners' Association for the current year died yesterday. He was a member of the Baroda State Representative Assembly and had expert knowledge of mill management to his credit.

Baroda State lost an eminent industrialist and citizen.

WAR ON DRUG TRAFFIC

Geneva Sees New Peril In
Increasing Consumption
Of Codeine

GENEVA, Nov. 28: (By Mail).

At the concluding meeting of the 19th session of the Advisory Committee on the Traffic in Opium, the Chinese representative made a long statement on the new measures taken by his government to deal with the narcotics problem.

The main motive for China's new policy was the necessity for combating the ever-growing peril of manufactured drugs. This is why the government has not endeavoured to prohibit forthwith the use of prepared opium, lest it encourage opium smokers to become drug addicts. The new regulations are particularly severe. The manufacture, transport and the sale of drugs are even punishable with death. The law in regard to manufactured drugs is to be administered by the military courts.

As regards the cultivation of the poppy, it is henceforth prohibited in ten provinces of the interior. In other provinces the amount produced will be diminished year by year, so that in six years time the cultivation of the poppy and the use of opium will be entirely suppressed throughout China. This provisional military method of combating narcotics can, in the Chinese representative's view, only succeed if the government is fully supported by foreign Powers, and in particular those who have nationals in China or occupy concessions, settlements and leased territories not subject to Chinese jurisdiction.

QUESTION OF INDIAN HEMP.

At the same meeting, the Committee also devoted considerable time to the question of Indian hemp and drugs obtained therefrom. In the U.S.A. the use of marihuana seemed to be alarmingly on the increase, especially amongst young men in the large towns. In Canada the situation was also somewhat serious. Egypt for whom this question is very important, pointed out that the situation had not much changed. The Syrian control and hashish had given place in the Egyptian market to a drug that from its marks appeared to come from countries where hashish is already prohibited. The disappearance of Syrian hashish was largely due to firm measures taken in the French mandated territory, to the administration of which the Egyptian delegate paid a tribute. It was also noted that the Greek government had taken drastic measures. During the discussion it was pointed out that the Geneva Convention of 1925 did not definitely cover Indian hemp and that in a number of countries hemp cultivation had been prohibited in recent years, although the Conventions in force contained no provision on the subject. A revision of the 1925 convention, or even a new international agreement on Indian hemp, taking account of existing difficulties, might thus perhaps, become necessary. Owing to the importance of the problem in its various aspects, the Committee decided to set up an Indian Hemp Sub-Committee, composed of representatives of the following countries: Canada, Egypt, Spain and the United States of America, together with M. de Myttenaere, Assessor to the Committee. The Sub-Committee would, if necessary, consult experts, so as to be able to furnish a comprehensive study of the present state of knowledge as regards Indian hemp, particularly from the medical and scientific aspects.

A question was brought before the Committee by the Siamese Government in regard to the freedom to export and import opium dross, for the legitimate manufacture of morphine for medical and scientific purposes. The Committee, by fourteen votes to one, with two abstentions, gave a reply in the negative. Most speakers considered that the Articles of the Hague Convention definitely prohibited the import or export of opium dross, which, under the Convention, was assimilated to prepared opium.

As regards the situation in Bulgaria, the Committee learned with satisfaction that out of seven factories with licences only four remained, that one of these had not been working, and that the three others were under close supervision. The permanent delegate of Bulgaria gave the assurance that the steps taken would eliminate all danger of contraband.

CONSUMPTION OF CODEINE.

During the discussion, the Committee's attention was drawn to

NO MENTION OF DOMINION STATUS

Bengal Councillor Tells
Why J. P. C. Report Is
Unacceptable

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.

At the resumed discussion on the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee in the Bengal Legislative Council to-day Mr. J. N. Bose, the Liberal leader, said that the principal ground why the people did not accept the report was the omission of any reference to Dominion Status in it. Sir B. P. Singh Roy, Minister, agreed that the absence of any reference to Dominion Status had been a ground of serious grievance in India. He, however, maintained that in spite of the shortcomings, the proposed constitution was a tremendous advance on the existing condition of things, the crux of the constitution being the complete transference of responsibility and power to the Legislatures and Ministers. So far as the Communal Award was concerned the intelligentsia would have little opportunity for working the constitution.

On behalf of upper class Hindus he was prepared to help in the convening of a Conference where the Depressed Classes and upper class Hindus would have an opportunity for discussing the Poona Pact. He was sure that caste Hindus would be found reasonable.

SHOULD BE PUSHED THROUGH

Sir Edward Benthall said that it was essential that the province should be set up on a sound basis before Federal responsibility was inaugurated. Europeans desired that the scheme should be pushed through as a whole without either timidity or undue delay.

Referring to commercial discrimination, Sir Edward said that there was no ground for the supposition that British merchants intended to use this change for their own advantage and to the detriment of Indian trade. He said that the record of the non-official business community showed that in recent years they had endeavoured on every occasion to support the just aspirations of India for the development of their industries. He assured the House: "We shall not misuse these safeguards so generously given, because we realise that generous treatment merits a generous return."

FAVOURABLE ATMOSPHERE.

Concluding Sir Edward Benthall said: "I look forward under the new constitution not to a sort of communal Government, but a Government in which all the best elements of the Province will combine, and the atmosphere to-day for such a change in outlook is favourable. The time for bickering for seats, for personal or party advantage, is past. We want that the front benches should be occupied by people. Who have something to offer to Bengal."

The debate will be continued on Saturday when the Council meets again. H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore and His Highness sister were present in the President's gallery.

the increase in consumption of codeine, owing to the fact, that addicts were having recourse to that drug and that there was reason for thinking that it might give rise to addiction. Without expressing an opinion, the Committee asked the Health Committee of the League to investigate whether codeine was capable of producing addiction.

The Committee considered at length what should be done with drugs seized, having regard to Article 18 of the Limitation Convention of 1931. By twelve votes to four, with two abstentions, it adopted a recommendation reminding governments that the 1931 Convention does not permit seized drugs to be exported, and that the return of such drugs to the home trade might constitute a danger for the proper working of the Convention.

FURTHER RESEARCHES.

The Committee further interested itself in the researches carried out to discover drugs not giving rise to addiction. It received a statement on researches during 1934 at the Pasteur Institute and on the information supplied by Dr. Calmette on the use of cobra venom to alleviate pain in cases of cancer. The Secretariat was instructed to collect information on this subject before next session.

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"DELICACY OF MIND & BEAUTY OF SOUL"

Human Beings Should Have
Intellectual Powers, Says
Radhakrishnan

WALTAIR, Dec. 20.

"Mechanical efficiency and scientific ruthlessness combined with contemptuous disregard for such imponderables as are manifested by spirit and will or man are to-day receiving our admiration. The position, which was once held by philosophers and theologians is now in the hands of the scientists and economists. Mechanised utopias of cheap food and easy virtue like proletarian paradise of Lenin, or universe limited (?) of Mr. H. G. Wells if achieved, will be perfect like Orlando's mare; only they will

have the defect of being not alive."

"Human beings should have not only physical efficiency and intellectual powers but delicacy of mind and beauty of soul."

This note of warning was sounded by Sir S. Radhakrishnan in the course of his address as the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the 10th session of the Indian Philosophical Congress held here to-day.—United Press.

Provisional Programme Of Bihar Council

PATNA, Dec. 20.

According to the provisional programme, the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council session which commences on January 15 will devote the first two days to consideration of the Joint Parliamentary Committee report. February 13 has been fixed for the presentation of the budget, February 14 and 15 for non-official

bills, 18, 19 and 20 for non-official resolutions, 21 and 22 for a general discussion of the budget and 25, 26 and 27 for official bills.

Nine days commencing from March 6 have been allotted for voting of demands and March 22 and 23 for supplementary demands and other official business.—A. P.

Hungarian Refugees' Expulsions

RUGBY, Dec. 19.

The Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon, stated in reply to a question in the House of Commons, that mass expulsions of Hungarian refugees from Yugoslavia ceased more than a week ago, and though a limited number of deportations would seem to have taken place since for reasons which cannot be stated with certainty, a majority of them were as a result of normal application of the Yugoslav Aliens Regulations.—B. O. W.

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SOAP MAKING IN INDIA

Industry Has Bright Future Prospects, Expert Opines

MADRAS, Dec. 13.
"The prospects of the soap industry in India are very bright. It is an irony of fate that, instead of exporting soap, India should import it, and that countries like Japan, Austria, Germany and Holland should find India a dumping ground for their products."
This observation was made by Dr. A. K. Menon, of the Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut at the Y.M.C.A. auditorium Georgetown, yesterday. He addressed a meeting on the soap industry, Dewan Bahadur T. Raghaviah, a former Administrator of the Pudukottah State, presiding.

Dr. A. K. Menon said that, India had need to import only ten per cent of the basic material required for the manufacture of soap. This percentage was represented by caustic soda, the remainder, consisting of fats, oils, and perfumes being plentiful in fresh condition in this country. The high import duty on soaps was in India's favour and yet, Dr. A. K. Menon remarked, the soap industry in India had not made considerable headway. Competition of Japan's products was a serious menace to the Indian industry, notwithstanding the tariff wall. Other countries were reinforcing their efforts to hold the Indian market, he added.

Efficient Organisation Needed.
Dr. A. K. Menon said that efficient organisation, backed by capital, was needed to develop the industry in such a manner as to be able to recover such by-products as glycerine. At present no factory in India could recover glycerine, and this was partly due to small output and partly to the fall in the price of that product. The small factories, he suggested, could be used as feeders to centrally-situated ones, which could recover and refine glycerine.

Having traced the history of soap making Dr. Menon said that it had now become almost a fine art. The total world production of soap, based on statistics collected in 1932, was estimated at 4,700,000 tons, of which 2,500,000 tons was produced in Europe, 1,800,000 tons in the United States of America, 300,000 tons in Asia and Africa, and 70,000 tons in Australia and New Zealand. Rapid progress was made in Russia and Italy. While the consumption of soap per capita in the United States was 25 lbs. per annum, and that of Great Britain 20 lbs. per annum, India's per capita consumption came to only 4 to 6 ounces.

Japanese Competition.
In regard to imports of soap into India, the United Kingdom headed the list of exporting countries. While she enjoyed only three per cent of Indian business before the War, during the War Japan came to the forefront among exporting countries. Last year, the peak was reached seriously affecting the Indian industry. The dumping of Japanese soaps in the Indian market at absurdly low prices, he pointed out, necessitated the revision of the import duties and Government came to the assistance of the industry. The popularity of Japanese soaps was waning partly due to the increase in the prices, but chiefly due to the poor quality of the product.

The total output of Indian factories, including those in Indian States, might be put down at 30,000 tons, and the number of factories might exceed 1,000 said the lecturer. In the Madras Presidency alone there were about 100 factories. There had been a fluctuation in the prices of imported soaps, both household and toilet.

The equality of most Indian made soaps prior to 1915 was anything but satisfactory, as the factories in India were conducted by men who had not the necessary experience in soap making.

Quality Improves.
The speaker then demonstrated to the audience a few specimens of such soaps, which looked more like dry bones than soaps. Indian Soaps were soon improved and better products placed on the market.

Soap, said the speaker, was a chemical product formed by the combination of fatty materials with solutions of caustic soda and caustic potash. Among vegetable oils used in the manufacture of soap the most important were coconut oil, groundnut oil, palm oil, soya bean oil, castor oil, gingly oil, and a few others. But there was considerable difficulty in getting large supplies of Indian vegetable fats, because there was no systematic cultivation of the trees yielding such fats. Animal fats such as tallow, lard, horse fat, and fish oils could

INDIAN OVERSEAS TRADE FIGURES

BOMBAY, Dec. 20.

The collector of Customs has issued the following to the Press: The following monthly figures of Indian Overseas Trade have been received from the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, for the month of November, 1934.

	Rupees Lakhs
A. Total imports of private merchandise	11.40
B. Total exports of private merchandise	12.30
C. Net movement of treasure exports	5.76
D. Total visible balance of trade, merchandise and treasure in favour of India	6.68
E. Balance of remittances of funds adverse to India	1.39

*Excluding goods such as Railway materials for State Railways under Company Management which are not paid for in the ordinary way and cannot be taken into account in the balance of trade.—A.P.

also be used in soap manufacture. Rosin, a residue left after turpentine has been distilled from a resin exuded by pine trees, could be converted into soap by a weak alkali.

Perfumes occupied an important place in soap making said the speaker. In India there was considerable scope for the development of the perfume industry, and for the manufacture of synthetic aromatic chemicals, which were at present entirely imported from Europe and America.

Boiling Process Better.
After describing two methods of soap making, namely, the hot or boiling process, and the cold process, Dr. Menon said that to produce an entirely satisfactory toilet soap the boiling process was recommended. A well-made soap should be both detergent and antiseptic. Some persons regarded transparency as an index of the soap's purity. According to the speaker transparency merely displayed the soap-maker's manipulative skill. The chief virtue of a soap was that it was free from alkali, and every other quality was only subsidiary. Substances such as sulphur, iodine, carbolic acid, and mercurial compounds were added for increasing the medicinal and germicidal qualities of soaps. Most of them had practically very little therapeutic value. In many cases the colour and perfume covered a multitude of dirt.

It was a fact, said Dr. Menon, that some foreign factories used garbage fat, fat recovered from the drains. An American technical journal had published a statement to that effect, and it should be regarded as true.

No Standard.
In the United Kingdom except in the case of soaps required for Government Departments and for specific industrial or agricultural purposes, there was no standard specification. The Indian Oil Crushing Industry Committee at Delhi, said the speaker, was considering this question from the point of view of the Indian industry. If Indian factories wanted to hold their own their products should be of the first class.

Concluding Dr. Menon said that the prospects of the soap industry in India were very bright. The need was united action.

Dewan Bahadur T. Raghaviah thanked Dr. Menon for his address and said that the industry had great scope for development in the country.

Mr. G. Solomon, General Secretary of the Y.M.C.A., proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman and the lecturer.

Increase In Karachi Foreign Trade

KARACHI, December 20.
The statistics of the foreign trade of the Port of Karachi for November 1934 issued by the Collector of Customs show that the total value of imports (merchandise) amounted to Rs. 1.46 crores an increase of Rs. 30 lakhs; and that of exports to Rs. 85 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 16 lakhs, as compared with the figures for November 1933.

The expansion in exports of cotton was most noticeable in the shipments to Japan, Italy, France, Belgium, and the United Kingdom. Spain and German on the other hand took less. Almost the entire quantity of barley exported during the month was purchased by the United Kingdom.

The increase under imports of cotton manufacturers occurred in receipts of all the three main sub-divisions of piece-goods, viz. grey, white and coloured. The increase under oils was most noticeable in receipts of kerosene oil from Russia and fuel from Persia.—United Press.

PRESS BOUGHT FOR £2!

Two Women Hold Exhibition Of Hand Printing In London

LONDON. (By Mail).
Four years ago two women, Miss J. M. Sheldermine and Miss Flora Grierson, decided to set up a printing press of their own, and they recently held their fourth exhibition of hand printing at the Grosvenor School of Modern Art, Warwicksquare.

Their press is called "the Samson Press" and it came into being almost accidentally. Miss Sheldermine happened to see a press for sale for £2, and although knowing nothing about printing she suddenly decided to buy it. The machine was an antiquated affair, laborious to use and giving uncertain results. Miss Sheldermine decided to get a new press, and to learn printing at a school of arts and crafts. There she was told that she would have to serve a seven years' apprenticeship, and that in any case hand printing was no longer practised. Miss Sheldermine joined the "lay-out class" and for a year picked up what she could.

Laborious Work.

The present exhibition shows how quickly Miss Sheldermine developed into a practised hand. The work remains as laborious as ever for a book of forty pages still takes some six months to turn out. But the slight mistakes that she made in her first efforts have all gone. Take, for instance, the very beautiful edition of Burns's "Tam o' Shanter" which has been finely illustrated by Mr. Iain Macnab. This is all hand done, from the printing to the building; even the paper has been specially made. Like her other books, it is a fine, individual production and mercifully without any trace of that "pre-consciousness" that so often spoils the work of other modern craftsmen.

Miss Sheldermine has produced seven books, including the "Tam o' Shanter" edition. "Sislinghurst", a poem by V. Sackville West. "A Collection of Scottish Nursery Rhymes." "The Flute," translation from French and Dutch verse, by Professor Grierson. "Six Poems," by Edwin Muir. "Duke Hamilton's Wager," a seventeenth century Scotch ballad.

"Songs from the Auvergnat," translated into modern Scots by Willa Muir.

Although Miss Sheldermine has a good subscription list, the books are so expensive to produce that only one or two of them have been paid; fortunately she makes enough on her Christmas cards to keep her press going.

LAHORE TO KARACHI BY AIR IN 135 MTS.

Himalayan Transport Co.'s New Venture To Begin On May 1.

LAHORE, Dec. 20.
A revolutionary change in the mode of transport between Lahore and Srinagar is promised by the aerial service between the Punjab and Kashmir, which the Himalayan Transport and Survey, Ltd., are organising.

At present the journey by train and car takes at least 20 hours, and the usual time taken by train and bus is about 30 hours. The air service will do the same distance in 135 minutes and two services will be run daily between Lahore and Srinagar and one of them is expected to link up with the Karachi-Lahore Aerial Service.

It is understood that negotiations between the Aerial Transport Company and the Kashmir Government are nearing completion and the service is expected to commence on the 1st May, 1935.

HOW IT WILL WORK.

It is proposed to employ a nine-seater aeroplane, which will leave Lahore at 6 a.m. every day, reaching Srinagar two and a quarter hours later. The same machine will leave Srinagar for Lahore at 5 a.m. reaching Lahore at 11-15 a.m. The second machine will leave Lahore at noon and after an hour's halt at Srinagar will reach Lahore at 5-30 p.m.

RATE OF FARES.

It is proposed to charge Rs. 50 and Rs. 80 for single and return trips respectively exclusive of any tolls that might be charged by the Kashmir Government.

KARACHI TO SRINAGAR 14 HRS.

It is stated that negotiations are proceeding with the postal authorities for carrying mails also. If, as predicted by Mr. Grant Govan recently, night-flying facilities are established between Karachi and Lahore, the trip from Karachi to Srinagar will be possible in about 14 hours.—A.P.

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Bareilly	Gauhati	Madras	Rajshahi	Trivandrum
		Mandalay		Vizagapatam

Congress Socialists Define Labour Policy

(Continued from page 9.)

Trade Unions Congress into one powerful organisation.

The Party considers that in view of the changed national and international situation many of the obstacles to unity which wrecked previous unity moves have disappeared and that there exists an atmosphere to-day which is eminently suited to bring about unity in the Indian Trade Union movement.

Labour workers, irrespective of their political views, will be doing the greatest service to the Indian working class by consolidating the Trade Union movement. Let us bury factionalism and approach the task with a larger vision. Where we swear by the beautiful slogan of "Workers of the World Unite," let us at least, realise the unity of the workers of India.

PARTY'S OFFER.

If factionalism must exist let us transfer it from the economic front to the political. Let us not disrupt the workers' struggle for bread. This is not to say that politics must be tabooed from the Trade Unions. Let us by all means propagate our views in the Unions, but let us not for a difference in views break up the solidarity of the workers which is their greatest strength, greater indeed than any political or economic doctrine, no matter how exalted its parentage.

The Party places itself fully at the disposal of the leaders of the Trade Unions and offers them its wholehearted co-operation in this task of bringing about Trade Union Unity.

PARTY AND A.I.T.U.C.

A few words regarding the Party's agreement with the A.I.T.U.C. The Party has arrived at an agreement with the A.I.T.U.C. regarding its Trade Union work. The agreement in brief covers the following points:—

The Party agrees to strengthen the A.I.T.U.C. and make it the All India Trade Union organisation of the working class.

The A.I.T.U.C. agrees to strengthen the A.I.C.S.P. as an anti-Imperialist bloc within the Congress.

The Unions formed by the Party's members shall be affiliated to the A.I.T.U.C. and

The A.I.T.U.C. shall offer facilities to the members of the Party to work in its Unions.

ties to the members of the Party to work in its Unions.

PURPOSE EXPLAINED.

In view of the Party's appeal for Trade Union unity, it may seem strange for it to have come to such an agreement with one of the existing All-India Trade Union movements. The Party wishes to make it clear that in allying with the A.I.T.U.C. it has not been prompted by any spirit of sectarianism, and that, it has not sought to ally itself with a particular group of Labour workers, but with an organisation of the working class. The Party had to take up Trade Union work in pursuance of its plan of action, and it had to take up Trade Union work in the P.O. and it had no desire to enter the labour field as a new faction, keeping aloof from all the existing Trade Union organisations. It would have been only another step from that to set up one more Congress of Trade Unions. Therefore, instead of constituting itself into an independent group, owing allegiance to no national organisation of Trade Unions and thus further bringing disruption into the Labour movement, the Party thought it desirable, in the interests of a United Movement to work through one of the existing organisations.

CHOICE JUSTIFIED.

In fixing its choice upon the A.I.T.U.C. the Party was guided by the following considerations:—

The A.I.T.U.C. was the mother body from which various groups split and founded other organisations.

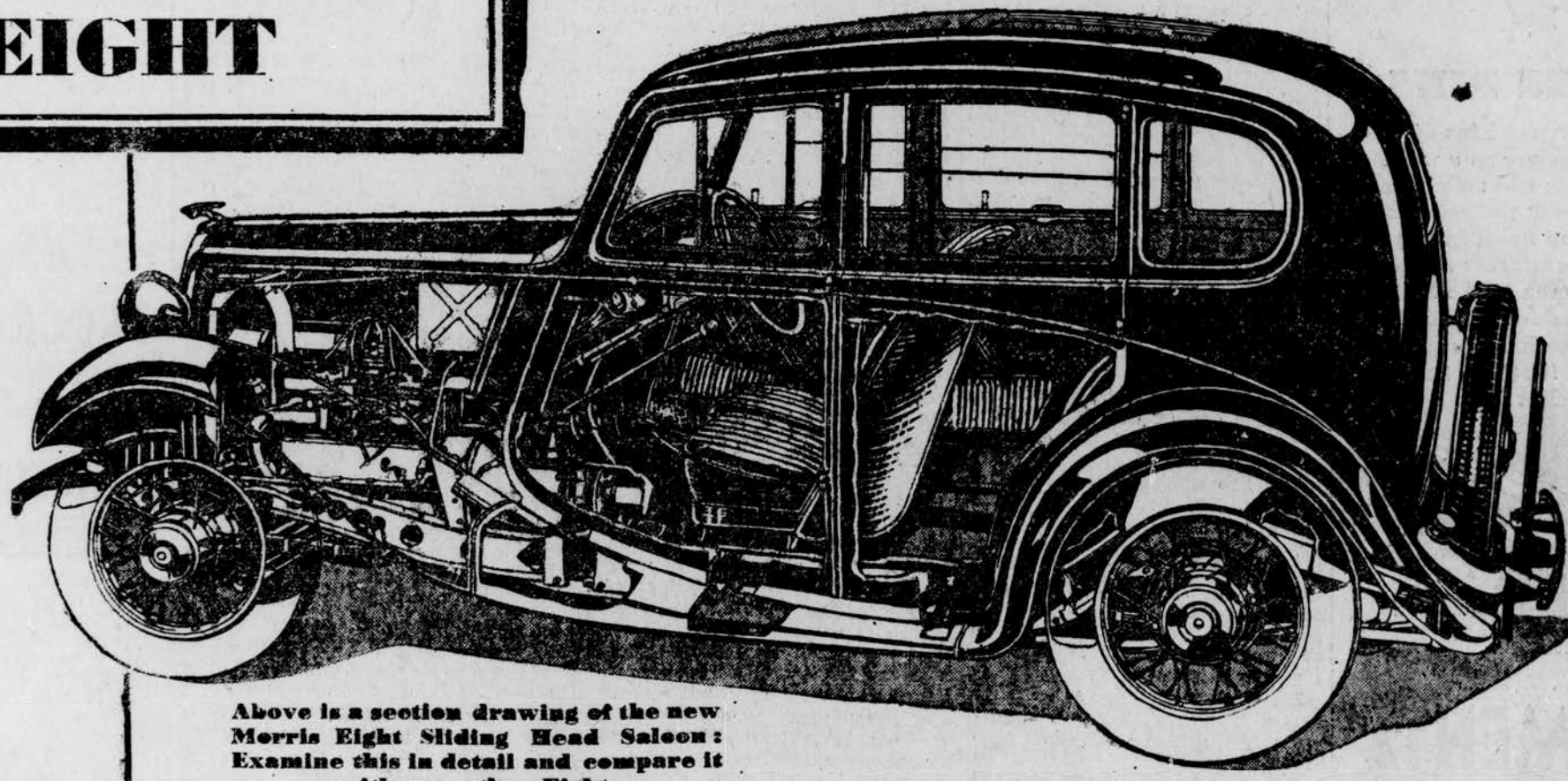
The policy and programme of the A.I.T.U.C. are very nearly alike those of the Party.

The policy of the Red T.U.C. was too exclusively linked up with a particular political programme for it to allow other Trade Union workers with different political views to work in it.

The policy of the N.F.T.U. was from the point of view of the Party unsuited to the problems arising from the Imperialist and capitalist exploitation of Indian Labour.

These were the considerations that induced the Party to ally itself with the A.I.T.U.C. The Party, however, wishes to make it absolutely clear that it will not allow this alliance to stand in any manner in the way of unity.

THIS IS THE NEW MORRIS EIGHT



Above is a section drawing of the new Morris Eight Sliding Head Saloon. Examine this in detail and compare it with any other Eight.

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DOLLAR-FRANC DISHARMONY

British Chancellor On Difficulty Of Pound Stabilisation

(Special Cable) LONDON, Dec. 21.

The Government attitude to the stabilisation of the pound to dollar was restated by Mr. Neville Chamberlain in the House of Commons replying to the debate on the address on the adjournment motion. He said that Government had done their best to stabilise the sterling in the sterling area. The levels of the currencies of the Empire and other countries linked to sterling consequently remained very stable. The exchange of goods and trade in sterling countries had shown very gratifying increase when the international trade was inclined to shrink.

"We hold the intermediate position between the gold bloc and dollar which is on the gold standard. The real difficulty beyond our control is the dollar and franc in disharmony with one another. The pound is weak in terms of francs but not of dollar. If we had stabilisation we would lose the freedom to move in either direction. We must wait until the change in price levels brings the dollar and franc in greater harmony with each other. That was also United States policy."

Referring to the outstanding progress made by Britain, he said that a saving of 37 million sterling annually in interest resulted from the Government bringing about cheap money and there had been substantial reduction in interest on short term money. Other parts of the Empire benefited from London's cheaper interest rates. He was of opinion that the wholesale prices of primary commodities should further rise. That would probably substantially overcome the inharmonious currency elements. He did not think "we had reached saturation point on the home market and our foreign trade still tending upwards."

SILVER JUBILEE IN ENGLAND

Premier Explains Arrangements In Commons

(SPECIAL CABLE) LONDON, Dec. 21.

In the House of Commons further arrangements for the King's Jubilee celebrations starting on May 6th were announced. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in the House of Commons declared that during the celebrations in London His Majesty would receive diplomatic corps and representatives of the Empire; also addresses from both the Houses of Parliament.

Their Majesties the King and Queen hope to make processional drives through the different parts of London. The King is specially anxious that no great expense should be incurred in decorations and if the weather is unfavourable drives could be postponed.

The celebrations in Wales would include a ceremony at which His Majesty the King would be represented by the Prince of Wales and their Majesties hope to break their journey to Balmoral in August next at Edinburgh.

There would be extensive floodlighting of public buildings during the celebrations. Military review would be held at Aldershot, naval as well as air force review at Spithead.

NO RIGHT OF TRANSIT IN EMBARGO

GENEVA, Dec. 21.

The Advisory Committee of the League of Nations on the Chaco War decided to submit the British memorandum to Belgian and Norwegian Governments accompanied by the explanation from the Uruguayan and the Chilean Governments that the right of transit is not comprised in the embargo.

The British representative informed the Committee that another consignment consisting of 2,500 cases of Belgian origin reached Montevideo on 12th inst. in steamer from Antwerp.—Reuters.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST CALCUTTA C. P. M.

No Committee For Enquiry Says Premier

(SPECIAL CABLE) LONDON, Dec. 21.

In the House of Commons Mr. Ramsay MacDonald replying to Mr. Herbert Williams said he was not prepared to establish a Select Committee to consider the allegations contained in the petition from Mr. Chakrabarty and other Calcutta residents.

ACCUSED STONES MAGISTRATE

PATNA, Dec. 21.

An accused who was being tried and bound down for good behaviour made a frenzied and dramatic dash towards Mr. S. A. Ashraf, First Class Magistrate at the Criminal Court and hurled a stone at him on the forehead.

The Magistrate was removed to hospital where his injury is being attended to.—A.P.

Acquitted Under Press Act

NEW DELHI, Dec. 21.

Mr. Muhammad Ahmad Makki who was "challenged" under section 18 of the Press Act was acquitted by Sardar Sant Singh, Special Magistrate, Delhi.—A.P.

POOR SCORING IN C. P. QUADRANGULAR

NAGPUR, Dec. 21.

Resuming play in the finals of the quadrangular tournament, Parsees in their first innings made 155 runs. M. Batliwala was the top scorer with 41. N. D. Sane and S. G. Bhamburkar bowled for Hindus captured four and three wickets conceding 54 and 13 runs respectively.

Hindus in their second venture were all out for 115 before tea interval. N. Sarkari and J. Irani took four wickets each for 36 and 25 runs respectively.

At the close of the play to-day, Parsees in their second innings had made 77 for loss of five wickets.—A.P.

VICTIMS' BODIES RECOVERED

(SPECIAL CABLE) AMSTERDAM, Dec. 21.

The bodies of the seven victims of the K. L. M. liner were recovered and taken to the desert depot at Rutbah Wells.

SHOULD GOVT. BEAR PORTION OF LOCAL BODIES' EXPENDITURE

Lord Brabourne's Counsel Of Self-Help To Ahmedabad Dt. Board

The District Local Board, Ahmedabad, presented on Friday an address of welcome to the Governor of Bombay.

His Excellency in the course of his reply to the Board said:—

"My Government has noticed with lively satisfaction that your Board has steadily adhered to the policy that any form of associating itself with, or countenancing, subversive political agitation is inconsistent with its responsibility of providing for the immediate needs of the rural population committed to its charge, and has throughout that troubled period carried on a smooth and progressive administration."

Financial Difficulties

"The major portion of your address relates to the financial relations between your Board and Government. You have referred to rural depression and you have made the suggestion that a fixed share of certain heads of Provincial revenue should be assigned to Local Boards, or that Government should bear a portion of the expenditure of those bodies. In particular, you have asked for a larger road grant and requested that the financial arrangements in regard to education shall be placed on a more satisfactory basis."

"The financial policy both of Government and of local bodies is beset with many problems at the present time."

"The position of Government is that, after several years' experience of the difficulty of balancing its budgets during the present times of financial stringency, in spite of the most rigorous retrenchment, it has become apparent that there can, for some time to come, be little expectation of a surplus sufficient to enable it to increase the grants made to local bodies without curtailing the services for which it is itself directly responsible or imposing further substantial taxation on the general taxpayer."

The latter is a course which I feel local bodies would be the first to deplore, for not only would it be asking Government to do on their behalf what they were themselves omitting to do, but it would

cut across the principle that local improvements should be the responsibility of local self-governing units.

"The result is that, as a general rule of policy, Government is constrained to follow the principle of not accepting any further commitments affecting the public revenues beyond the present fixed grants."

Fixity Of Grants.

"Coming to the position of local bodies, I sympathise with your Board's desire for fixity of grants and consequent certainty of revenue, and this Government has always attempted to secure, but this is a very different thing from allotting to local bodies fixed shares of certain heads of Provincial revenue, which amounts to guaranteeing to them expansion of revenues without any effort on their part."

SELF-HELP BY EXPANSION

"The logical conclusion is, therefore, that local bodies must for the future adopt more closely what was always intended to be the essential ideal of local self-government in India, as in other countries, namely, self-help by expansion of local revenues. The local bodies Acts have been framed to this end, and they still provide for many sources of revenue which have not yet been tapped. Put in another form, the ideal is one of meeting local needs by local taxation."

"I am fully conscious that the agricultural population of your district is more backward and consequently poorer than the average, but I must observe that the taxes you have imposed are on a much lower scale than obtains in the case of the majority of other districts."

"You have also put in a plea for a revision of the rates of land assessment in view of the depression and fall in prices, and for the overwhelming of the system of suspensions and remissions. Both these matters have recently been under the consideration of Government."

Ayurvedic Dispensaries.

The question of Government grants to Ayurvedic dispensaries has been raised by your Board

on the two previous occasions on which it presented addresses to my predecessors.

"While I can again assure you that my Government realises the value of this system of medicine and its popularity in this part of the Presidency, I am afraid it is now clear that, as long as sufficient funds are not available for the payment of full grants to allopathic dispensaries over which Government exercise some measure of control and supervision it will hardly be possible to make grants to Ayurvedic dispensaries."

Water Supply Problem.

"My Government is fully alive to the problem of water supply in the Bhil tract of your district, and the proportion which is being assigned to it from the yearly provision for the improvement of village water supply is much larger than that to which it would be entitled if the distribution was made on a purely arithmetical calculation of the number of districts. Last year a special allotment was made to your Board for tank excavation in the Dhanduka taluka but it was not fully utilised. Nevertheless, I can assure you that I shall not fail to bear in mind your special needs in this respect."

Village Uplift

"I have been particularly interested to hear of the substantial progress you have made in the matter of village uplift. One of the features of this movement, is that it provides almost unlimited scope for each area to develop on the lines most suitable to the peculiar needs and characteristics of its inhabitants. You appear to have fully grasped this principle when you decided that a system of travelling veterinary dispensaries and of trained midwives, who will educate the village dais, should be the first measure to be taken in your district. I am also very glad to hear that, as a result of persistent efforts on your part, you have been able to make a start in the institution of village panchayats."

"The term of your Board is about to expire, and you will have the satisfaction of having laid the foundations of progress on which your successors can build. I take this opportunity of wishing them all success."

INDO-BURMA TRADE AGREEMENT

Federation Demands Ratification By Legislature

(From Our Special Correspondent) NEW DELHI, Dec. 20.

The Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce re-assembled to-day. Besides those present yesterday, Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar and Mr. A. D. Shroff attended. The Committee decided to open Simla-Delhi Office in charge of an economist. The office will move with the Government of India and keep in constant touch with the Government departments in the same way as the Simla-Delhi office of the Associated Chambers of Commerce does. It was estimated that the office would cost about Rs 15,000 annually.

RATIFICATION DEMAND

The following resolution was also passed: "The Committee of the Federation have heard with misgivings reports that a Trade Convention or certain principles with regard to a Trade Agreement is being reached between India and Burma to regulate the trading connection between the two countries in the future when Burma is separated. The Committee are convinced that a satisfactory regulation of trade connection between two countries involves matters of vital interest to the commercial community of India and are, therefore, of opinion that the Government should forthwith take into the consultation the representatives of Indian Trade and Commerce in the preparation of the Convention or Agreement, and that any Convention or Agreement so reached should be subject to ratification by the Indian Legislature."

The Committee approved of the line of the Memorandum to be submitted to the Government of India relating to the revision of Indian Companies Act.

Girl Succumbs To Burns

RATNAGIRI, Dec. 21.

A shocking tragedy occurred here in the death by burns of Sonabai, the young daughter, aged 18, of Mr. Krishnaji Limaye, a local merchant. The young girl was awakened from sleep at midnight to warm milk. While lighting a stove the spirit nearly caught fire and the flames soon spread to her sari.

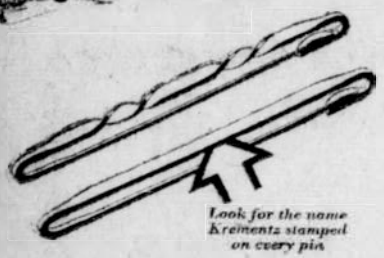
As a result of severe burns the girl succumbed within four hours.—A. P.

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LONDON TOO SEES FAITH-HEALING PADRE

Young Clergyman Claims To Have Cured Woman Doctors Had Given Up: Sets Up First "Church Of Faith Healing"

In an upper room of a house in Holborn, London, two men are sitting together. One of them is an ex-Army officer—lean, grizzled, sun-tanned. His face bears the patient expression of the invalid.

The other is a clergyman—dark-eyed, fresh-complexioned, athletically-built.

Earnestly, heads together, they talk. Then suddenly the young clergyman falls upon his knees, and his companion follows his example.

And as the clock upon the mantelpiece ticks away the minutes, they pray together, the soldier and the padre, with hands joined in supplication.

Then for a few moments the padre reaches out his hand and places it upon the back of the other kneeling man. As he does so, he continues to pray.

ASTOUNDING SUCCESS. At the end of their prayer, the soldier turns to his friend.

"It has diminished, the pain!" he says. "I feel much, much better!"

The young padre who took part in this moving little scene was the Rev. John Maillard, the gifted clergyman who for years past has been an ardent champion of the science of faith healing.

(writes "The People"). His companion was a distinguished soldier who for twenty years had suffered terrible torture from sciatica.

He consented one day to allow his friend, Mr. Maillard, to visit him, agreeing to join him in prayer, and to test the efficacy of spiritual healing for the complaint that for a score of years had baffled the best brains of Harley-st.

The result was amazing. The ex-officer admitted that after that experience of healing he had had greater relief from pain than he had had in all his twenty years of medical treatment.

To-day, the Rev. John Maillard finds himself reaping the reward of his years of struggle for official recognition of his work in this as yet barely explored field of religious activity.

He has been appointed by the Bishop of Chichester to take charge of the first church of healing in England—St. Stephen's Brighton.

Steadily, year by year, the reputation of this magnetic-eyed

cleric with the miracle-working hands has been growing in the Church.

"But I do not claim to perform miracles. I hate sensationalism. I am merely a humble practitioner of the teachings of Christ," he told me.

"Medical science has at last recognised the vast possibilities of work in the psychological field. And the Church is at last awakening to the necessity of breaking new ground in that of the spiritual field."

"I have had some amazing experiences in the course of my ministry."

"There was a woman who suffered for years from a growth, and who had been the subject of one of the most dangerous operations known to surgical science."

"She at length reached a stage at which she was given barely a few weeks more to live."

"A RESURRECTION." "I met that woman and she consented to join me in prayer, and to acquiesce in the holy ceremony of the laying on of hands."

"Two days later, I visited her again. The change in her was amazing. She was brighter and stronger than she had been for years. She told me that at the time she had received the Sacrament at my hands she was conscious of a glow of warmth, of new life within her."

"From that time onward she never looked back. When at last she was able to move about—this woman who had been given only a few more weeks of life—she visited the hospital in which she had lain as a patient."

"When the sister who had nursed her saw her patient return, obviously recovered and with features alight, with life, she said:—

"You are a resurrection!"

"That happened twenty-three years ago. And this woman of whom I speak is to-day perfectly fit and well. I saw her only a fortnight ago. 'She is my answer to the sceptics who demand: 'Can such healing be permanent? Can it last?'"

"The eyes of the entire Church will be on this remarkable young man as he enters upon his new ministry."

And he is confident that he will justify his Bishop's action in appointing him to the charge of the first Church of Healing to be opened in this country.

What Is English Freedom To-day?

"It Has More To Fear From Enlightened Authoritarians Like Hailsham, Lloyd Or Trenchard Than Mosley Or Cripps"

English freedom is one of the most precious of man's creations on this earth. Its quality is supreme. But its bulk, alas! is very small. Viewed with the spiritual eye from another planet, it would appear as a little jewel set in a sullen sea. And before we glorify its radiance we must admit its limitations. Alas! Two heavy shadows fall across the entrance of this demiparadise, writes E. M. Forster in the "Spectator".

The first shadow: here is neither world freedom nor even Empire freedom. Here is merely a habit of life confined to people living in England or under English conditions. Ask an Englishman whether he is ready to share his liberty with the natives of Kenya or of India, and he will answer "Never!" or "Not until I consider them worthy." A hundred years ago he would have cried "Yes! Yes! My freedom is for all." More enthusiastic and more ignorant than he is to-day, he believed that our freak of an island is an example for continents, and that the lamp of democracy, flickering in the Westminster marsh-lands, not only descended from heaven but is the parent of a universal fire. Our constitution and jury system were soon to be copied by the delighted nations of Europe. Our queer tricks of thought and speech, and our still queerer sense of humour, were to dictate the human norm. Every dwelling-place from China to Peru was to turn into a home and every home into a castle, and though the Englishman would remain freer than anyone else because of his natural superiority, he would easily start all the other inhabitants of the world following him. There was much that was childish and unscientific in this nineteenth-century attitude, but

there was also a great generosity. Contrast it with the reservations of to-day. No one expects English freedom to be adopted by other races, nor do we allow it to be adopted by such races as we control. When General Smuts interpreted it so nobly and so sincerely last month he did not suggest that it was suitable for the coloured people of South Africa.

In the second place it can only be enjoyed by those who live above a certain economic level. For the down-and-out—unless he is very exceptional—English freedom does not signify a plate of fish and chips. What is there to interest him in it? He regards it as a fad of the selfish upper classes, which they take up because they have enough to eat and enjoy breaking regulations. Anyone who, like the present writer, has praised freedom but tried to keep his ears open, will catch at moments an irritable snarl, proceeding not only from Communists but from people who are simply hungry and homeless. Such people cannot notice the high ideals of our civilization. And while they exist, our liberty is maimed, even inside the limits of England.

These shadows once past, oh what a paradise opens! There are rocks and winds in it as well as flowers, it is no "hortus conclusus," strength and manliness are found there as well as pleasure.

It is natural to think of them first, and perhaps the Lake District is the best outward symbol of our freedom. So small, so grand, so lovely! The district whose scenery has been underlined by poetry and enhaled by the spirits of the dead. Or turn south, stand on the Wansdyke, on the mysterious ridge which runs

along the Marlborough downs and overlooks Wessex. Here the contours are softer, rock only protrudes as an occasional Grey Weather, but it is still the country that has never been claimed, never standardized. Or turn to the England that has been ruined outwardly to Kent—through Kent the first procession of English freedom passed from the Tabard at Southwark to the hill of Harbledown. That, rather than the shrine of St. Thomas, was their goal. And all critics have seen in the variety of that procession, in its vigour, in its clash of opinions harmonized by good temper, in its moments of sentimentality and of gay indecency, the scope of the English character. The Pilgrims' Way now runs through banalities, but the pilgrimage still continues.

And turning from poetry and scenery, what a solid heritage we still possess in common life. We believe in free speech and an uncensored Press, and religious toleration. We don't get issued about the Jews, we believe in the right of minorities to exist, we believe that every man is innocent until he is proved guilty, and that no man's home shall be searched. We don't like plainclothes detectives, agents-provocateurs, shock-tactics or spies, and we would rather risk a certain amount of lawlessness than have it suppressed by sneaks. Laws, we think should be made by Parliaments, not by dictatorial decrees, and should be administered by magistrates and not by policemen or soldiers or custom-house officials. We don't like private armies nor their uniforms. And when we greet our friends we shake hands. Whether this faith of ours is outworn time will prove, and shortly prove. But there it is a faith which can be followed far back into history. "Rule Britannia, Britannia rules the waves"—that is a foolish line, but the line that follows is, despite its jingling, profound and may it never be forgotten!

Except in our own country, in the Scandinavian countries, and in Switzerland, belief in liberty has almost been abandoned since the War, and belief in servitude to the State has taken its place. The English no longer appear as guides sheltering a sacred flame, but as freaks, who have kept out of realities, thanks to their geographical position. "Do I salute democracy? Do I salute the sun in heaven?" cried Thiers politely. It is not as simple as that in 1934, and few Continental statesmen would venture to echo him. We ourselves are full of difficulty and doubt. Besides the defection of Europe, there is the bewildering advance of science—an advance far more rapid than any moral development in man—and this tends both to specialization and to centralization, and thus to restraint of the individual. It seems indeed likely that in the immediate future Englishmen will have to put up with less liberty of action. But all the more reason that they should jealously guard their liberty of thought and speech and while enduring the power of the State should never adore it. The State is like death. It has to be. And some civilizations have worshipped death. Others have turned their faces to the sun, and so may the individual in this difficult hour turn to the only source of his good, and even if his body be bound refuse to merge his soul in totalitarian emotions. Thus alone will he keep ready for a better day, when the body as well as the soul may be free.

At this moment the England I love is a fortress. Our freedom has never been so fiercely attacked. We have three enemies. Two of them—Fascism and Communism—are obvious enough, and for the purposes of this article, there is no need to distinguish between them. One of them looks to Rome and Berlin, the other to Moscow, both of them believe in dictators and drill and monkeying about with mass-psychology. The third enemy has not yet been defined. Its victory would be far less catastrophic, but in a sense it is the most dangerous of the three because it has the best chance of success. Dare I christen it "Façio-Fascism"—the Mussolini-spirit working quietly away behind the facade of constitutional forms, passing a little law here, endorsing a departmental tyranny there, emphasizing the national need or official secrecy elsewhere until—

"It is not to be thought of that the Flood Of British freedom..."

But it is to be has to be, thought of, and men who genuinely love our country may dissipate the sacred waters if they have no value for what is most precious in her past: variety of opinion. Our freedom to-day has more to fear from enlightened authoritarians like Lord Hailsham or Lord Lloyd

Progress and Achievement

True Achievement Always Connotes a Further Desire for Progress
SMUG SELF-COMPLACENCY ENDS IN STAGNATION

WE
GO ON
and ON
WE
PROGRESS

IF during the last one or two years Indian industries have done well the obligation on all industrialists is all greater to do better in the coming years undeterred by obstacles.

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£2,000 A YEAR WOMEN
Less Than 10 In British Civil Service While There Are 50 Men!

Ten women in the British Civil Service are getting between £1,000 and £2,000 a year.

This will be revealed by a report which the Government proposes to place before Parliament shortly regarding the demand of women civil servants for equal pay with men, says "The People."

Two hundred more women are getting between £500 and £1,000. But against this, the women complain that 50 men are getting more than £2,000, another 2,100 men are getting more than £1,000 and 12,100 men are getting from £500 to £1,000.

With regard to the lowest grade of all, those on £2 a week or less, the women will point out that they, for the first time, are in a majority. They are 7,100 of them on this rate, against 4,000 men.

or Lord Trenchard than from Sir Oswald Mosley or Sir Stafford Cripps.

Men of their type work in a method that seems traditional, they are gentlemanly, and a gentleman can be a real danger elsewhere in the world. She certainly cannot fly westward, as Shelley imagined, nor eastward, as Browning fancied, nor beyond the north pole nor the south, nor can she found a republic in the stratosphere or a paradise in the depths of the sea.

Colonel Throws Light On Drug-Traffickers' Ways

French Criminal Who Changed His Identity Every Three Months

Geneva was startled in mail week by revelations of the apparent ease with which international criminals, and particularly drug traffickers, can obtain passports.

These revelations were made by Colonel Sharman, representing Canada, at a meeting of the League of Nations' Advisory Committee on the opium and dangerous drugs traffic.

During a trial of drug traffickers in Montreal two months ago, he said, a lawyer was placed in the witness-box and shown photographs of a number of people. After a careful examination he swore he had never seen any of the people before.

SHOCK FOR LAWYER.

It was then proved that the photographs were all of well-known international drug traffickers.

The lawyer was then asked to read the inscriptions on the reverse side of the photographs, and was astonished to find that the inscriptions consisted of his own certificates, in his own handwriting, stating that the persons were well known to him and were fit to hold a Canadian passport.

In another case, a notorious drug trafficker was caught in Port Said with a Canadian passport, which had been signed by a Canadian doctor. Actually, the original photographs had been removed by the traffickers and

their own photographs put in their place.

IN ANOTHER'S BAGGAGE.

Another case quoted by Colonel Sharman was that of Sam Bernstein, a narcotic dealer, who, posing as the private secretary of Sir Duncan Orr-Lewis, at New York, endeavoured to obtain a trunkload of narcotics from the United States Customs which had been surreptitiously placed among Sir Duncan's baggage.

Bernstein was then travelling under a false passport, obtained for him in Canada, and was actually a fugitive from justice in the United States.

The French delegate, M. Mondani, told of a French drug trafficker, who was found to have changed his passport regularly every three months—on one occasion using a Canadian passport.

FATHER OF DOUBLE BUT NOT TWINS

The proudest man in Africa is a native from the Donyo Sabuk district of Kenya, who has just become the father of two children, born at the same time yet not twins.

Two of his wives bore his children simultaneously, and according to medical opinion the coincidence of the two births on the same day represents a million to one chance.

PHILOSOPHERS MEET IN VIZAGAPATAM

Madras Governor Opens
10th Session Of
Congress

VIZAGAPATAM, December 20.—The Tenth Session of the Indian Philosophical Congress—commenced to-day. Dr. John MacKenzie, Principal, Wilson College, Bombay, presided. Lord Erskine, Governor of Madras, opening the Congress, observed that a knowledge of philosophy was indispensable for successful Government.

Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University and Chairman of the Reception Committee for the Congress, welcoming the delegates, declared that it was for students of philosophy to lead the bewildered and suffering world into serene paths of Rational Understanding.—A.P.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT

Widespread Rain In Frontier, Kashmir And North Punjab

POONA, Dec. 20.

The weather report for the week ending 19th December shows that the Western disturbance which was affecting the North-West Frontier at the end of the previous week passed away eastwards through Kashmir after causing local showers in the North-West Frontier Province on the 12th. The second disturbance also passed eastwards through Kashmir after causing a few light showers in Baluchistan on the 12th and 13th, and nearly general rain in the North-West Frontier Province on 13th, and light local showers in Kashmir and North Punjab on the 13th and 14th. The third Western disturbance which began to affect the North-West Frontier on the 14th, lay as extended low over North-West Frontier on the 16th morning. It subsequently moved northwards through Kashmir and while doing so was accentuated on the 18th by advance of the fourth disturbance.

These two disturbances were responsible for fairly widespread rain along the North-West Frontier on 14th and 15th, in Kashmir from 14th to 16th, in east and north Punjab, between 15th and 18th and in and near the hills of the United Provinces during the last three days. A few light showers also occurred in south-east Madras during the first five days, in Sind on the 17th and in east Central India and East Rajputana on the last day of the week.—A. P.

COLD SPELL AGAIN

Western Disturbance
Passes Away

POONA, Dec. 21.

The western disturbance has passed away eastwards through the extreme north after causing scattered light showers along the Northwest Frontier, Kashmir and East and North Punjab. Scattered light falls of rain have also occurred in West United Provinces, Central India, West Central Provinces and Southeast Madras.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Saugor half an inch; Jhansi, Suta, Agra and Nowgong a quarter each; Sonamarg a half; Dalhousie a quarter; Madras a half and Pamban a quarter.

Forecast:—Scattered light showers will occur in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, East United Provinces, East Central Provinces and South-east Madras.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 21-12-34.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 0.02 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 69.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 82.4 degrees 3.6 below normal.

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 60.1 degrees 1.2 (above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 82 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E N E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 100 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 12 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky) cloudy eq. 100 %.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 21-12-34.

At 8.7 a.m. local time (8.46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 74.6 deg. F., a mercury barometer with out index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.19 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.99 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.



JILL—I say Jack,

Messrs. Rabello, Shapoorji and Ramrao are going out on X'mas Holidays with their families, and have purchased Woollen Over Coats Woollen Rugs and Blankets, Jerseys, Stockings, Suit Cases & Holdalls

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Why Not We ?

JACK—I know Marrott's

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**GIFTS that are.
USEFUL**

Here is the "News Sensational" Promised!

THE 'STATESMAN OF HIGH REPUTE AND THE GRAND OLD
POLITICIAN OF INDIA

SIR PRABHASHANKER PATTANI

Paid a delightful surprise visit to the KRISHNA TALKIES last Saturday night and wrote us:—

"I had been with my family to see "Amrit Manthan" film. The film is excellent and we were delighted to see it. The moral is excellent.—P. D. PATTANI."

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ELEVENTH 11TH WEEK!

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TO-DAY, TO-MORROW and on MONDAY, TUESDAY
and WEDNESDAY

EXTRA MATINEE SHOW AT 3 p.m.

SPECIAL GRAND X'MAS ATTRACTION!

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as "BIJLI"—the Dare-Devil but sweet Woman of the Hills.

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AFFECTS
in
DRAPEY
and
SCENES!

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Featuring:—

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And An ALL-STAR CAST:

MISS SHIRIN, RAJA PANDIT, MUBARAK, MUBARAK ALI, S. BABURAO and
S. N. CHAPEKAR, E.A.

Do you know the Fate of "BIJALI"—The rightful heir to the Throne of Rupanagar—the
prospective Maharani—who is sentenced to Death? If not, visit TO-DAY.

MINERVA

DAILY 3 SHOWS:
5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

TALKIES, (LAMINGTON ROAD).

Maximum Unemployment During 1932

COMMODITIES LOWEST IN 1933

League Of Nation's Summary Of World Production
And Prices In 1925-33

The Economic Intelligence Service of the League of Nations Secretariat has just issued a volume entitled "World Production and Prices, 1925-1933", which contains material unobtainable elsewhere on the economic depression and recent trends of economic recovery all over the world.

There are indices relating to the production of primary commodities: food-stuffs—cereals, rice, sugar, meats, dairy produce, coffee, tea, cocoa, wine, hops and tobacco; vegetable oil materials; raw textiles—cotton, flax, hemp, jute, wool, silk; rubber; paper materials; the production of fuels—coal, petroleum, electricity; and the world's supply of metals, non-metallic minerals and chemicals during this period of radical change in productive activity and consuming power. Separate sub-indices are given for agricultural and non-agricultural production and also for the production of foodstuffs and of industrial raw materials. These distinctions are of particular interest for judging the structural changes in world production during the post-war period. The figures of the production of raw materials might in themselves be taken as an indirect measure of the changes in the industrial activity of the world during this period.

A more direct measure is, however, furnished in Chapter II of the study, where an analysis of these changes on the basis of national indices of industrial activity and such other information as was available regarding the more important branches of industry is presented. The production statistics are supplemented as far as possible with data regarding the changes in stocks in order to judge the evolution of actual consumption.

DRASTIC CONTRACTION

The index of the world production of industrial raw materials and the international indices of industrial activity record the fact that:—
"The drastic contraction in world industrial activity which started to-

ward the end of 1929 came to an end in the course of 1932, and a distinct improvement was recorded in 1933. Judging from the annual averages of the activity in the indices, roughly a quarter of the ground lost between 1929 and 1932 in the world as a whole was regained in 1933. The world production of industrial raw materials, which had fallen less than industrial manufacturing activity during the first three years of depression recovered somewhat less in 1933."

Chapter II analyses the changes in mining, manufacturing, building and other activities in the most important countries. Chapter III analyses the effect on international trade of the changes in the production of primary goods and in industrial activity during the years of depression; Chapter IV examines the movement of prices during 1933 and the first part of 1934 and analyses the effect of the American monetary depression on prices.

CONCLUSIONS.

The general conclusions emerging from this volume are:

(1) The world economy depression reached its lowest point in the middle of 1932 and recovery in 1933 was appreciable.

(2) Agricultural production, and particularly the production of crude food-stuffs, has remained practically stable since 1928; the production of industrial raw materials rose by almost 8 per cent in 1933.

(3) Apart from the U. S. S. R., industrial activity in the world, which had contracted by 37 per cent between 1929 and 1932, increased by 14 per cent in 1933.

(4) In the U. S. S. R., the expansion, particularly of the heavy industries, was pushed rapidly forward throughout the years of world economic depression in conformity with the first

Five-year Plan, which was concluded in 1932. The expansion continued, though at a somewhat slower rate, during the first year of the second Five-year Plan.

(5) Outside Europe and North America, industrial activity and production as a whole declined less during the depression and has recovered earlier and more rapidly than in the two chief industrial continents. Industrial expansion has been particularly rapid in Japan since the middle of 1932.

MAXIMUM UNEMPLOYMENT

(6) Industrial unemployment in the world reached its maximum in the third quarter of 1932 and has diminished continually since—during 1933 at an accelerated rate—as a result of the increase in activity, more especially of industries producing investment goods.

(7) Activity in industries producing investment goods diminished everywhere much more than in those producing goods for more immediate consumption.

(8) Export industries suffered more from the depression than industries producing for home markets and have shared less in the industrial revival of 1933.

(9) There have been shifts in the world production of foodstuffs leading to the total quantity produced being roughly equal throughout the depression, although the quantum of international trade in foodstuffs shrank by some 16 per cent between 1929 and 1933.

(10) The quantum of international trade in industrial raw materials and semi-manufactured goods shrank less than world production of these commodities up to 1932, but rose in roughly the same proportion as production in 1933.

(11) The quantum of international trade in manufactured articles diminished considerably more than activity in manufacturing industries up to 1932; trade in manufactured articles increased only slightly in 1933.

LOWEST PRICES.

(12) The rapid decline in commodity prices which began in 1929 was stopped in many parts of the world in 1933 and, in some countries and for some commodities, the downward movement was reversed. Divergences in the movements of the various national price-levels increased during

1933, partly as a result of movements in the exchange rates of currencies; but internal prices in the United States and other countries experiencing marked currency depreciation failed to rise in proportion to the depreciation. Prices tended to fall in most countries remaining on the gold standard.

(13) Some of the major discrepancies in the price structure which had developed in the course of the depression were mitigated during 1933; the terms of exchange between raw materials and manufactured goods improved in favour of the former; agricultural products rose on the whole more than industrial products, except in the agricultural exporting countries of South-Eastern Europe; consumption goods improved in value in terms of investment goods; retail prices rose considerably less than wholesale prices; rents in many countries declined more than they had done in previous years.

INDICES.

The following indices extracted from this publication demonstrate the recent changes in world production and trade:

	(Average 1925-1929 eq. 100)	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Total primary production	106	103	98	95	97	
Of which agricultural	103	104	102	103	102	
Non-agricultural	114	101	86	73	82	
General industrial activity	112	98	87	77	86	
Quantum of international trade	110	103	95	82	83	

TORIES IN PANIC

Despair About Result Of
Next General Election

(By Air Mail).
The "Daily Herald" writes:—
Last night, in an extremity of responsibility, Lord Beaverbrook's evening newspaper expressed the view that the next Labour Government would declare war on Germany and Austria.
It would be impossible to excel the rambling idiocy of the expla-

LORRY DRIVERS' STRIKE

KARACHI, Dec. 21.

The vicinity of the grain seeds godowns presents a deserted appearance since this morning as a result of lorries and camel-carts strike, partially paralysing loading and unloading in export business.

The Transport and Carrier Association which has organised the strike complain of police harassment involving lorry owners in police cases on charge of carrying overload and infringement of other traffic rules. Mercantile bodies whose goods are lying uncared resulting in payment of unnecessary demurrage, are moving in the matter with the authorities.—A. P.

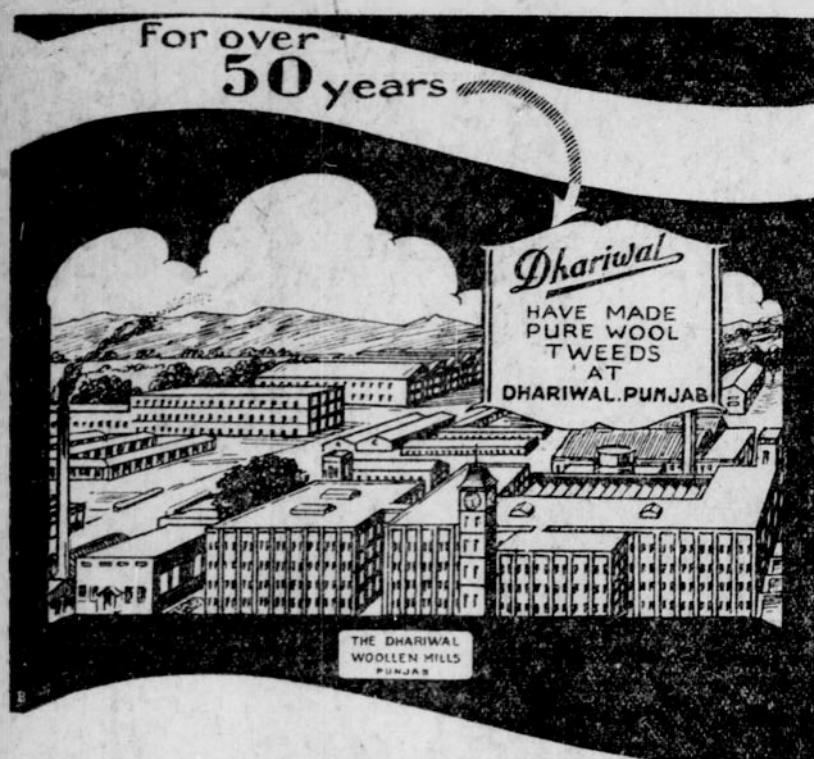
WHAT M.L.A.s SHOULD DO

MADRAS, December 20.

The Madras District Congress Committee has passed a resolution calling upon the members of the Assembly, particularly the representative for Madras City, to take immediate steps to give expression to the National sentiment on the policy of the Government in resorting to "unjustifiable and provocative repressive measures."

The Committee refers in this connection, "inter alia", to the restraint order passed on Mr. S. C. Bose.—A. P.

A conference of the Mysore State Peoples' Federation will be held on January 4, 1935, at Hassan.



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Doings Of The League Of Nations

The following is from the "News For Overseas" for the month of October, issued by the Information Section of the League of Nations:—

In November the Governments will once more meet in Geneva to wrestle with some of the great problems that the world is trying to solve: the Bureau of the Disarmament Conference, the extraordinary session of the Council concerned with the Saar plebiscite and the extraordinary session of the Assembly on the Bolivia and Paraguay conflict are all meeting on November 20th and 21st.

DISARMAMENT.

The Disarmament Conference, it will be remembered, was adjourned last June on the basis of a resolution, pledging its members to stick to the task of concluding a general convention for the reduction and limitation of armaments. The resolution further appointed certain committees to take up the questions of security, air armaments, guarantees of execution of the convention and the manufacture of and trade in arms. It also asked the Bureau to take in hand the political preparations necessary to make possible a resumption of the general Conference and mentioned in this connection the conversations between certain Powers with the object of inducing Germany to return to the Conference which she had voluntarily left.

The President has now asked the Bureau to meet on November 21st in order to consider taking up and embodying in separate agreements, to come into force one by one, and without waiting for the completion of the entire conventions, such questions as are already ripe for decision. The President, Mr. Arthur Henderson, mentions in particular:—

- (a) The regulation of the manufacture of and trade in arms;
- (b) The question of publicity for defence budgets;
- (c) The setting up of the Permanent Disarmament Commission;
- (d) Pushing on with the question of air armaments.

While asking the Bureau to consider these matters, the President emphasises that the fundamental aim of the Conference, to which all its participants are pledged, continues to be the completion of a comprehensive disarmament convention.

THE SAAR.

The Council is meeting in extraordinary session on November 21st to put the finishing touches to the arrangements for holding the Saar plebiscite on January 13th. A Committee of Three members of the Council has been working on this subject for some months and reports from time to time to the Council. Under the Versailles Treaty, the Council is responsible for seeing that the plebiscite is held in such a way as to allow absolutely fair and free voting without intimidation or pressure. Certain obligations on this subject were assumed by France and Germany and approved by the Council last summer.

The 263,000 inhabitants of the Saar Basin have to decide by vote whether they wish to return to Germany, unite with France or to continue under the League with such modifications in their status as may be necessary to bring it into accord with the permanent welfare of the territory and the general interest.

A number of complex questions have arisen in connection with the setting up of the machinery for holding the plebiscite; for checking the voting lists; for preventing abuses and intimidation; for preserving order; for settling disputes arising out of the plebiscite; questions of currency, finance, debts, pensions, insurance, rights of officials; payment for and ultimate transfer of the mines, which are the property of the French State; the precise definition of what is meant by continuing the 'status quo' with such modifications as are required to adapt it to the permanent welfare of the territory and the general interest. The French Government has expressed the view that this should be interpreted to mean granting a wide measure of democratic government to the Saar, including the right of the inhabitants to vote on their own status at some future date.

THE CONFLICT IN THE CHACO.

At the same time as a number of States, at the instigation of Members of the League Council, are maintaining and tightening up the embargo on the supply of arms to the two belligerents in the Chaco the Assembly of the League is endeavouring to settle the

conflict between Bolivia and Paraguay which was brought before it by Bolivia under Article 15 of the Covenant. This article calls for a final attempt at conciliation and it is this attempt on which the Assembly is now engaged, while at the same time, a report is being prepared on the dispute and its solution which will be adopted by the Assembly if its attempts at reconciliation fail. According to the Covenant, it will be remembered, the Members of the League agree not to resort to war against a party to a dispute which accepts a report under Article 15 rendered by the Assembly, provided that report is concurred in by all the Members of the Council and the majority of the other Members of the Assembly, excluding in each case the votes of the parties to the dispute. A State that does go to war against a party accepting such a report becomes liable to sanctions.

The two parties are represented before a Conciliation Committee of the Assembly and each has stated the terms on which it would cease fighting. The Bolivian representative suggested to the Committee that, having regard to the circumstances, the Governments should, pending the recommendations of the Assembly, mitigate in a fair and reasonable manner their decision to prohibit the supply of arms and war material to Bolivia and Paraguay. It is the Bolivian contention that the embargo bears more heavily on Bolivia than on Paraguay. The Bolivian statement was, at the request of the Bolivian representative, communicated to the Members of the League.

CHINA AND THE LEAGUE

Early in November, in pursuance of the plan of technical co-operation between China and the League of Nations, a group of engineers was despatched to China by the Transit Organisation at the request of the Chinese Government. These engineers will undertake a thorough investigation on the spot of certain specific problems relating to water conservancy and road communications, on which their technical advice has been requested by the Road and Water Conservancy Services of the Chinese National Economic Council.

The engineers have already done a good deal of preliminary work on the basis of reports from China and in co-operation with M. Watier, Director of Maritime Ports and Navigable Waterways at the French Ministry of Public Works, and Mr. Daniel Mead, consulting engineer at Madison (Wisconsin, U.S.A.). Prof. Engels, of Dresden, who is a specialist on the Yellow River and who has for many years given technical advice to the Chinese Government in connection with flood control on this river, was also consulted.

The mission consists of Mr. Coode, Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, London; M. Courstin, Director of Public Works in Madagascar; M. Nijhoff, Consulting Engineer, The Hague. Rapporteur of the Committee on Public Works of the Transit Organisation, M. Omodeo, Consulting Engineer in Milan, Rapporteur of the Committee on Public Works of the Transit Organisation, M. Ockel (Polish) and M. Bourdrez (Dutch), who have been stationed in China for some years, will be in close touch with the mission.

The plan of technical co-operation between the League and China has been in operation since May 1931. Under the plan, the technical organisations of the League are available to the Chinese National Economic Council for such aspects of its national reconstruction work as it may consider suitable, and notably for the designation of experts, the giving of technical advice on particular schemes, and for affording Chinese engineers, public health officials, and, in general, civil servants and Government experts of all kinds, opportunities of profiting by the experience of other countries.

LEAGUE MANDATES.

The League Mandates Commission in November begged the Japanese representative, M. Ito, to give it explanations in regard to certain statements that had recently appeared in the Press, emphasising the difficulties that are said to have been raised by the Japanese Administration in the case of foreign vessels and travellers wishing to go to ports in the Islands under Japanese mandate. M. Ito said that little attention should be paid to such information, which seemed to him to be not altogether true. He added that he

TO MEN AND WOMEN OF ALL AGES
—ESPECIALLY THOSE OVER THIRTY

Don't Be Chained To Advancing Years

You feel depressed—devitalized—disinclined for work or pleasure. You are unable to enjoy life.

What is the reason? You are young—not much over thirty—and ought to be full of energy. Recall your early youth—how joyful it was to live! But you have allowed the years to oppress and weary you. Life in a hot climate has hardened your arteries—the years have aged you *much too soon*. Don't be chained to advancing years—restore the elasticity of your arteries and you will relieve the strain on your heart. Your brain will become alert again—depression will be banished—you will enjoy life to the full!



Phyllosan will give you renewed youth—just as it has given it to thousands all over the World. Phyllosan will impart vigour to your circulatory system, improve your health and make you look younger.

Phyllosan is a purely vegetable preparation and contains no alcohol, animal fat or harmful chemicals. It is prepared under the supervision of E. Buerge, M.D., Professor of Medicine at the University of Berne. Two tiny, tasteless tablets, taken three times a day before meals—will mean new life to you.

Start Taking

'PHYLLOSAN'

(Pronounced FIL-O-SAN)

TO-DAY!

To revitalize your Blood, rejuvenate your Arteries, correct your Blood Pressure, fortify your Heart, strengthen your Nerves and increase all your Physical and Vital forces—irrespective of age.

Obtainable from all Chemists, Stores & Bazaars.

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had no details of individual cases, but that he would obtain definite information for the Commission when the next report was discussed.

On this subject, the Chairman of the Commission pointed out how desirable it was for the Japanese Government to dispel the vague suspicions which had for some years been rife as to occurrences in the Islands under its mandate; these suspicions were constantly giving rise to comment in the Press. One method of refuting these rumours would be to afford free and unrestricted access to the Islands.

The Commission asked for details on shipping and work on improving ports, in particular the port of Saipan, as the figure in the budget seemed somewhat large. M. Ito said that the expenditure was justified by the requirements of navigation and the increase in tonnage of vessels.

The Commission then asked M. Ito for additional information to complete that contained in the annual report regarding general administration, the new order concerning the administrative control of the Press, education, conditions of work, missions, the economic system, social and labour conditions, the health situation, population, etc.

At this session, the Mandates Commission is considering the annual reports on the Administration of the French and British mandates in the Cameroons and Togoland; the Belgian mandate in Ruanda-Urundi; the South African mandate over South West Africa; the New Zealand mandate over Western Samoa, and the Japanese mandate over the South Pacific Islands. An account of the session will be given in the next number of the "News for Overseas".

MORAL ATTITUDE OF RATIONALISM

Tolerance and Reason Are Greater Unifying Forces

"Rationalism is simply and purely an attitude that a person takes towards the existing superstitions, beliefs and custom," said Mr. Megherian addressing the Rationalist Pouth League.

Rationalists claimed the right of freedom of thought in religious and other matters and extended the same right to others, for, it would be quite irrational to deny a right to others while one claimed it for himself, he added.

He further stated that in his opinion the attitude of all the prophets of the past such as Christ, Mahomed, Guru Nanak and others has been rationalistic. They have played their part as Rationalists according to their time.

MORAL ATTITUDE.

He went on to say: The whole moral attitude of Rationalism can be summed up in one single word, "Tolerance." It is necessary to take into account the question of degree. Rationalists held that there was no greater immorality than forced morality. Rationalism is the highest, moral attitude. It is not by fighting that we will gain our ends, but by being tolerant.

Reason should be also the thing that governs the politics of the world. Rationalism has no direct bearing on politics. Rationalism is political in the sense that it may affect the existing political schools of thought. It undoubtedly affects the political situation of a country because if the new generation grows up with the ideals of Rationalism i.e. Reason and Tolerance there will be no difference between a Hindu, a Mahomedan and a Christian. The greatest bond of unity between human beings is Reason he concluded.

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EXCELLENT INDIAN
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Each Bed-Room equipped with Sanitary Bathrooms, Lift, Electric Bells, Light & Fan.

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SPECIAL HOLIDAY ATTRACTION



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ALEXANDER KORDA
On a lavish scale—full of
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**THRILLING
SWORD-DUALS
DELIGHTFUL SONGS—
LOVELY MUSIC**
Also Showing Silly Symphony
in Technicolour
"FLYING MOUSE"
Plans Open.

And In the Meanwhile
The Snap was taken
and thus the accused was
traced.

**2nd CROWDY
WEEK**
AMBIKA MOVIE-TONE'S
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Director:—
DRUPADROY.

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SUNDARI, SOHANI,
AMRITLAL, MIRA etc.
**DON'T MISS TO SEE IT
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**MAJESTIC
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The most popular Theatre
Daily:—5-30, 8 and 10-20 p.m.
Sat. Sun. and on Holidays Mat-
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ANNUAL READING
One year Monthly
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Correct answers for 5
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As. 4 Send copy of
Horoscope or time and
date of birth or of
writing letter and approximate age.
HANUMAN JYOTISHA OFFICE,
Tiruttani, S. India.

"Return To Germany Is To Lose Human Rights"

I. F. T. U. APPEALS TO SAARLANDERS TO VOTE FOR 'STATUS QUO'

League And Powers Asked To Declare Such
A Vote Will Not Disqualify Future
Return To Germany

The Executive of the International Federation of Trade Unions held a Meeting in Paris on the 13th November.

After having dealt with the question of the Saar it adopted a resolution, which has been sent to the League of Nations. The text of the resolution is as under:—
RESOLUTION ON THE SAAR
After careful consideration of the problem of the Saar and in particular of the plebiscite of the 13th January 1935 the International Federation of Trade Unions feels that it cannot remain indifferent or neutral to the solution to the problem, since it is a matter of the future and vital interests of a mainly working class population, a great part of which belongs to the International Trade Union Movement.

INDISPENSABLE CONDITION.
In view of the inalienable right of a people to dispose of their own fate, the International Federation of Trade Unions would point out in the first place, that the guarantee of absolute fairness, freedom and secrecy of the ballot must be a primary and indispensable condition of the plebiscite by which the Saarlanders will be called on to decide their future.

The public utterances of the three authorities of the League of Nations, namely the Governing Commission of the Saar (British President), the Plebiscite Commission (Dutch president) and the Commission of Three (Italian president), prove irrefutably that these indispensable guarantees do not exist in a satisfactory measure.

IMPERFECT CONDITIONS.
World opinion, while admitting that, in spite of the imperfect conditions under which the plebiscite of the 13th January will take place, its postponement would without doubt, give rise to still greater difficulties, expects that the Council of the League of Nations, which will soon be meeting, will, without regard or consideration to any outside views whatsoever, take at the eleventh hour

all measures which, in spite of everything, may help to strengthen the necessary guarantees.

VOTE FOR STATUS QUO.
But the International Federation of Trade Unions would not stop there. It regards it as its duty explicitly and unequivocally to recommend the workers of the Saar to vote for the 'status quo' as this is the only way, in the present circumstances, of safeguarding not only their social and economic interests but in fact those human values which they hold still dearer, their rights and their freedom.

Return to Germany under Hitler will mean the irretrievable loss of these rights and liberties. And the decision of the 'status quo', although juristically final, need not be for perpetuity.

WANTED ASSURANCE.
The International Federation of Trade Unions believes that the League of Nations France and perhaps other great powers would make a very wise political gesture by declaring that, should the voting be in favour of maintenance of the 'status quo', no obstacle would be placed later on in the way of a return to Germany if after a procedure still to be decided upon, the people of the Saar, taking into consideration an altered political and international situation, should desire to become again an integral part of Germany.

Such a declaration while clearing up a point which is still obscure in the solutions submitted for plebiscite, would considerably facilitate the decision of the Saar electors.

**SOLIDARITY WITH SAAR-
LANDERS.**
In addressing this final appeal to the people of the Saar, the International Federation of Trade Unions assures them of its complete sympathy and solidarity, and earnestly hopes that they will choose with wisdom and courage the solution which will be best for their material and non-material interests.

Prof. Busted Discusses Class War

People "Misled By Nice Words": Rights Of
Individual Analysed

The main characteristic of modern speech and thought was sloppiness. He had not the faintest idea of what was meant by the terms "Co-operative Commonwealth" or "A Workers' Republic," and he was aware that many people were beguiled by nice words like those, said Professor J. Busted (Chair of Economics and Commerce, University College, Cork) lecturing on "The Class War" under the auspices of An Ríochtacht in Dublin, says the "Irish Press."

"THERE ARE FOUR CLASSES"
It was ridiculous, said Professor Busted, to say that there were only two classes in the community, exploiters and exploited.

There were four classes he knew of—the aristocrats, the bourgeois, the intellectuals and the proletariat. He had never met an aristocrat in Ireland.

It was the aristocrat who made great contributions to human thought and beauty in the Greek civilisation, but in modern society the aristocrat was effete. His power was taken over by the bourgeois who had risen from the less prosperous ranks of society. He was strong and competent, and his life was based very largely on profit incentives.

Undoubtedly the charge of the sin of exploitation could be laid against him with plausibility.

The intellectuals were a privileged class in a position to wield great influence, but throughout the world to-day the intellectual had made no worth while contribution to the guidance of society. They had been forces of disintegration and disillusion.

In Russia the proletariat was elevated, but it had no sense of superiority. They bought sweep tickets because they were anxious to get out of their class. This class had on the whole, been victimised, and they were entitled to grumble and endeavour to have their lot changed.

ESSENTIAL PROBLEM.
Our essential problem was to be clear that the individual was distinct from his class, and that the individual had a certain pro-

blem that was not a class problem. The individual was much more than his class. In society he had his rights as an individual and not as a class.

There was a tendency to benevolent despotism and too much "Stateism," and Russia, Italy and Germany exercised dictatorships with the most benevolent intentions. This involved degradation of the individual's liberty and though in these countries it could be proved that the majority of the people approved of them, that was not democracy or administration by the people themselves.

There was a desirability of having small organic groups in the community to whom functions would be delegated by the greater State.

"I AM DONE WITH A REPUBLIC"

General Hertzog, the Prime Minister of South Africa, replying to question by Senator Vermeulen at a meeting at Bethal last month said he was done with Republicanism.

Facilities that were being disseminated about Republicanism. General Hertzog added had determined him. Dr. Malan, the great Republican, had told the people of Heilbron that he would give Simonstown to the British as it was not worth defending. He was not President yet, and he already wanted to give things away. "These people do not mean what they say about Republicanism," concluded General Hertzog with warmth. "For my part I am done with a Republic and Republicanism. These people do not mean the propaganda they preach. They use it only as a means to achieve their end."

General Hertzog said he was still in favour of the two-stream policy he had always advocated, the policy by which the English and Afrikaans speaking people should respect each other's ideals, heroes, and history, and become one great South African nation. An overwhelming majority supported the motion of confidence.

The Apollo

During X'MAS HOLIDAYS
AT
The Apollo
SURYA CINEMA
(Near Parel Tram Terminus)

Kavalan

(A TAMIL TALKIE)

Featuring:—
JAYALAXMI,
LILLA,
DHANLAXMI,
NAGENDRARAO,
SUNDARRAO,
AYANGAR.

December 23rd, 24th, 25th & 26th.
DAILY MORNING SHOWS:
AT 10-30 A.M. ONLY

He is Here Again

THE MERRY MONARCH WITH
SIX QUEENS!
Three Kates, two Annes and a Jane!

WHAT A MAN!
WHAT A PERFORMANCE!
AND WHAT A PICTURE!
London Films present
CHARLES LAUGHTON
IN
**"THE PRIVATE LIFE OF
HENRY VIII"**

Blondes... brunettes and
redheads...
They all fell for him... under the
ace!
**TRULY A MARVELLOUS
PICTURE**
Directed by the genius of
ALEXANDER KORDA
Released through UNITED
ARTISTS

DAILY 3 SHOWS:
4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

THE CARLTON

LAMINGTON ROAD.

**GRAND DOUBLE
ATTRACTION
FOR X'MAS HOLIDAYS**
SUNDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY &
WEDNESDAY
AT 10 A.M. ONLY!

2 GREAT MUSICALS

IN
1 SHOW 1

**"ONE HEAVENLY
NIGHT"**
with
EVELYN LAYE & JOHN BOLES
and
"THE LOTTERY BRIDE"
with
JEANETTE MACDONALD
JOHN GARRICK

The CARLTON

(Lamington Road.)

20th CENTURY PICTURE AT THE PALACE

NEAR BYCULLA RAILWAY
STATION.

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
SUN. MORNING AT 10-30 a.m.
SPECIAL FOR X'MAS
—GREATEST ACTOR OF TO-DAY—

GEORGE ARLISS

IN THE SCREEN EVENT OF
UNUSUAL DISTINCTION
**THE HOUSE OF
ROTHSCHILD**
The Swords of all Europe could
not divide the

HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD

(SHER-E-ISRAEL)

SPECIAL FOR X'MAS
MORN. 10-30 a.m. SHOWS
ALL TECHNICOLOR
DISNEY and other
CARTOONS

MON. 24TH, TUES. 25TH
AND WED. 26TH (3 DAYS)
SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR
YOUNG AND OLD-FOLKS to see
MERRY on MERRY X'MAS.

KOHINOOR

CINEMA
DADAR

From 22nd to 25th Dec.
Daily Four Shows.
2-30, 5, 7-30 & 10 p.m.



With
TECHNICOLOR COMEDY

'LA CUCARACHA'

TAMIL TALKIE

PAVALKODI

One show only in the morning
at 11-30 a.m.

For Four Days
23rd, 24th, 25th & 26th Dec.

The pride of the people The joy of the millions

Su'ochana

Reveals Her True
Genius
in

Indira

M.A.

Director
NANDAL
JASVANTAL

Shortly
at

MAJESTIC CINEMA

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY

THE EDWARD

DHOBI TALAO, KALBADEVI.
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
SPECIAL FOR X'MAS
SENSATION OF TWO
CONTINENTS

ANNA STEN

IN
CIRCUS OF SIN
THE MOST THRILLING and
SENSATIONAL CIRCUS DRAMA
ALSO SHOWING
GREAT UNDER-SEA VOLCANO
IN VIOLENT ERUPTION

KRAKATOA

AND TECHNICOLOR

BIG BAD WOLF

MORN. 10-30 a.m. SHOWS
FOR X'MAS DAYS
SUN. 23RD to WED. 26TH
NEW THEATRE'S RECORD-
BREAKING HINDI PICTURE

YAHOOO-KIL-LADKI

ACCLAIMED TO BE INDIAN
SIGN OF THE CROSS

THE EDWARD

DHOBI TALAO, KALBADEVI.
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

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Second— Glorious-Week 'To-day'

OR
SUNERI LAHER
The most powerful
Picture of the year
with
ALL-INDIA-STAR

JAL MERCHANT

SHANTA KUMARI
GULAM MOHMAD
MOHMAD HADI
SUDHA BALA
BABA VYAS

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Don't Forget to see the PICTURE

That has proved the best

ROXY Talkies

GIRGAUM, OPERA HOUSE.
TRAM TERMINUS

TO-DAY THIS WEEK

A Hindu widow without hearth and home
hunted like a wild animal, driven from door
to door finds an asylum at a harlot's home.
See

Samaj-ki-Bhul

A powerful social drama which vibrates the
cord of your heart

Featuring:
Miss DULARI, GAZNAVI, JAMSHEDJI,
LALITA, SYED AHMED and others.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.

GREAT NOVELTY ON GUJARATI STAGE! BOMBAY GUJARATI NATAK MANDALI

TARDEO—BALIWALLA THEATRE
ON SATURDAY 22-12-34 NIGHT 9-30 p.m.
ON SUNDAY 23-12-34 DAY 3-30 p.m.
ON TUESDAY, 25-12-34 DAY 3-30 p.m.

KARYASIDDHI

N.B.—Mr. RASHID and Miss ROSHANARA (exponents of Indian
Dances), the great European Actor and Actress, will act in
this new Play.
See beautiful ROSHANARA Dance, and hear them speak Hindi.
DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY TO SEE THEM
Plans open at Theatre.
Proprietor:—BAPULAL B. NAIK.

Viscount Rothermere's Outburst

Envisages Nightmare Of "Disasters By Handing Over India To Incompetent Native Bureaucracy"

Lord Rothermere writes in the "Daily Mail."

Each year from 10,000 to 15,000 young men take their degrees at the sixteen universities of England, Wales, and Scotland.

Of these perhaps 5 or 10 per cent. are the intellectual cream of the nation's youth. Generally they have no capital other than their brains, but their attainments entitle them to aspire to careers of success and distinction, whether in private life or Government service.

Everyone knows how seriously economic depression has curtailed opportunities in the former of these categories, and now, if the Government's fatal plans for India go through, one of the greatest administrative openings hitherto available to our brilliant young men will be deliberately closed.

The Indian Civil Service has hitherto been the pride of Britain and the envy of all European nations with a Colonial Empire. Its incomparable standards of ability, impartiality, courage, and self-sacrifice are a theme that has inspired countless writers, not of this country alone but of foreign lands.

And the Indian Civil Service is only the most conspicuous of a whole series of bodies of civilian officials serving both the King-Emperor and the peoples of India in that vast Dependency. Work just as useful and as responsible as that performed in the senior Administrative service has been done by members of such Departments as the

Indian Police,
Indian Forest Service,
Educational Service,
Agricultural Service,
Indian Medical Service,
Indian Veterinary Service.

For six generations of British history careers in these or similar branches of the Indian Government have been open to the young men of this country—until 1858 under the authority of the East India Company, and since that time as servants of the crown.

INDIA'S "STEEL FRAMEWORK."

During more than a century and a half these British officials have formed what Mr. Lloyd George once called, in a telling and truthful phrase, "the steel framework of India." Great names, like those of Clive and Warren Hastings, illumine their long tradition of service, but history does not record the countless cases of brave, devoted, and patient men who, in the discharge of such duties, have literally given their lives to India and now lie in the cantonment cemeteries of that distant land, forgotten by the people they served as rapidly as the rank grass of the tropics grew above their graves.

When another Gibbon writes the "Decline and Fall of the Indian Empire," for which the present British Government seems determined to provide the historical material, his readers' admiration for our Indian Civil Servants will be equalled only by their amazement that such men should have been sacrificed to political folly.

When another Gibbon writes the "Decline and Fall of the Indian Empire," for which the present British Government seems determined to provide the historical material, his readers' admiration for our Indian Civil Servants will be equalled only by their amazement that such men should have been sacrificed to political folly.

For, once the Nationalists get control of India under the proposed Constitution, they will make a clean sweep of the British members of the Civil Service. They have already virtually accomplished this in those services like Education, Agriculture, Engineering, and the Indian Medical and Veterinary Services, which have been "transferred" to native control in the Provinces. So complete is the process that at the present time hundreds of British women in India have no medical attention except that of a native doctor.

BOYCOTT AND FINANCIAL DEFAULT

Boycott and financial default will be the implements for driving out the last survivors of the splendid body of Britons who have been the makers of modern India.

What the consequences will be for that country it is easy to imagine, but in this article I am concerned with the consequences for our own people.

I say that no British Government has the right to snatch away from the rising generation of ambitious and capable young Britons the opportunities which

their fathers and grandfathers enjoyed.

I say that it would be criminal folly to destroy an Imperial school of rulership which has had no parallel since the days of the Roman Pro-Consuls.

I denounce as flagrantly unjust the fact that in future the door to a career in India is to be barred to our sons, though at any time they may be called upon to fight for the defence of the Dependency that we are preparing to abandon to incompetent native control.

WHITE FLAG POLICY.

Nor will the disastrous effects of the White Flag policy in India end with the ejection of British officials. For every Civil Servant that we have sent to India in the past a score of young Britons have found remunerative employment there as merchants, traders, railway or municipal engineers, and in many other capacities.

The rank and file of the Conservative Party should realise that many thousands of their fellow-countrymen have always depended on India for a livelihood. In future these will be taxed to defend it but its opportunities will be denied them. All that rich field of enterprise, created by ourselves, guarded by us, and to a large extent financed from this country, will disappear beyond hope of reconstruction as a result of the mad policy of thrusting upon India a democratic Constitution for which she is totally unfitted.

Sixteen per cent. of the young men of Lancashire are to-day in dreary idleness on the dole because India has shut out from her markets the cotton goods that they formerly produced. How will these young men like the prospect of being conscripted a few years hence to defend against foreign invasion the frontiers of the country that has ruined them?

Were the National Government to succeed in forcing through Parliament the scheme embodied in the White Paper, it would have thrown away a birthright to which each new generation of young Britons is entitled. What other nation in the world would commit such folly?

If the obstinacy of our meddlesome statesmen who cannot leave well alone continues in its present course it will not only wreck India but ruin Britain.

A thousand millions of British capital is invested in India. It will be confiscated.

Thousands of the finest types of British manhood and womanhood live and work there. They will be shipped home to join the unemployed.

Many hundreds of British families depend on pensions drawn from India. These will be stopped.

Scores of mills and merchant houses in this country live by the India trade. They will go bankrupt.

"DISASTERS."

Such are the disasters we shall deliberately incur for the purpose of handing over India to the administration of a notoriously corrupt and incompetent native bureaucracy, dishonest, divided against itself, and riddled with nepotism.

We are told that we cannot now avoid this calamity because we are "committed to" the Government's policy of scuttling and surrender; because "India demands it," or because it would hurt the self-esteem of complacent politicians to admit that they have for years been on a hopelessly wrong course.

Yet, however deliberately a man may adjust the noose round his own neck, he is not bound to commit suicide. I believe that the common sense of the British nation, which built up our Indian Empire, and whose sons are entitled to that rich heritage, will yet save us from the crowning catastrophe of our existence as an Empire.

INTER-VERSITY

CRICKET MATCH

A cricket match between a team of the Mysore University students and a team representing the Bombay Colleges will be held at Mysore on the 24th, 25th and 26th inst.

The following have been selected from Bombay:—S. Heptulla (Capt.) and J. Tarapore (Law College). Paul K. Tarapore and Hansoti (Elphinstone College). Nariman, Wadia, Ismail, Canteenwala, Shete and Printer (St. Xavier's College). K. V. Bhandarkar and S. V. Dube (Grant Medical College). Varadkar (Sydenham College).

The team will leave Bombay (Victoria Terminus) on Friday (21st inst.) by the Madras Express which leaves V. T. at 1-45 p.m.

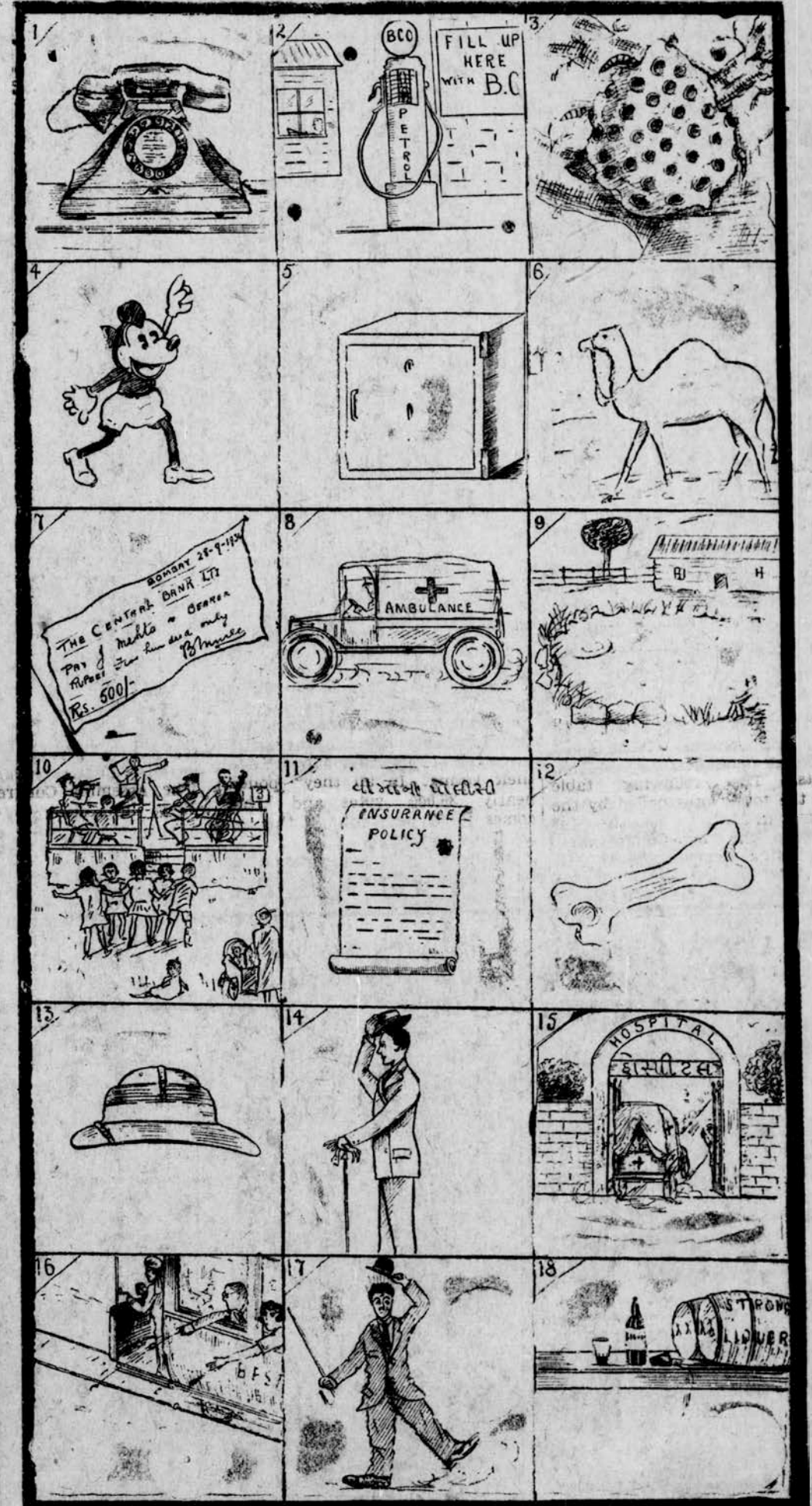
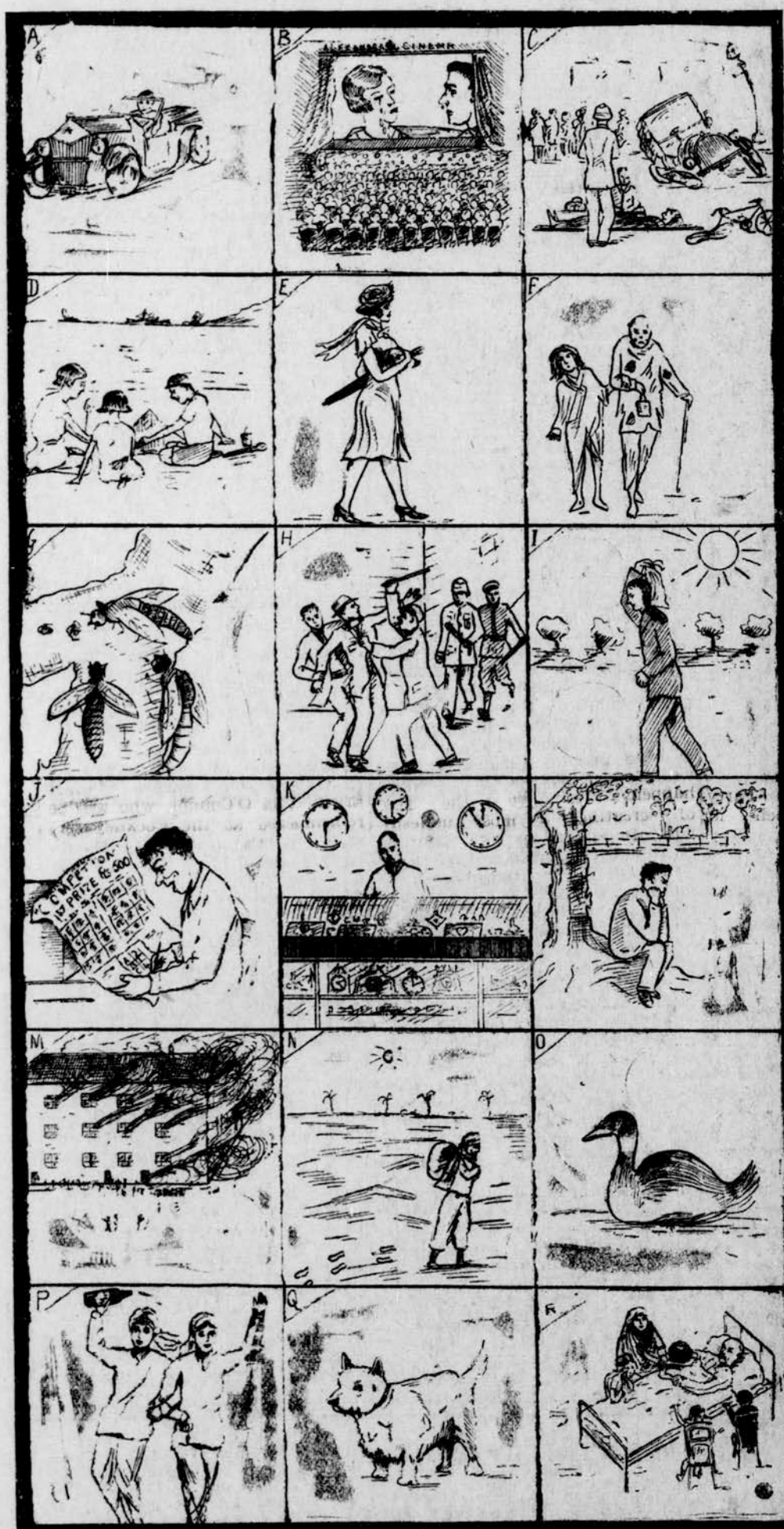
ATTRACTION COMPETITION

1st Prize
Rs. 500

2nd Prize
Rs. 200

3rd Prize
Rs. 100

Consolation Prizes
Rs. 200



This competition will be found most interesting by young as well as old and at the same time it is so simple that every reader can take part in it. There are two sets of pictures, one on the left marked A B C and one on the right marked M N O. Each set shows persons, creatures or articles for whom objects in illustrations on the right marked 1, 2, 3 have some usefulness or attraction.

As for instance bone is generally considered to be an attraction for dog. You have, therefore, to enter No. 12 against illustration "A" in the coupon. Similarly fill in the coupon for the other pictures observing the rules given below and thus try to secure for yourself a substantial prize.

Remember to send your entries before 9th January, 1935.

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

A. HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may if they so wish, hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office hours from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

B. REGISTERED POST AND MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our office address: Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office.)

C. ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to The Competition Manager, Box No. 706, (Seven hundred and six) G. P. O., Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries. 4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 9th January, 1935, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of Ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition, on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition of the "Bombay Chronicle", "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 17th January, 1935.

ENTRY COUPON

Illustrations.	Clues.	Illustrations.	Clues.
A		J	
B		K	
C		L	
D		M	
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Closing Date 9th January 1935.

Country Stands By The Congress

What Assembly Election Figures Show

(CONTRIBUTED.)
The nation-wide elections to the Legislative Assembly have provided some convincing figures. The success of the Congress is complete and thorough and admits of no other interpretation than that the whole nation stands by the Congress. In the magnificent support the nation had accorded to the Congress, a record has been created. Many Assemblies have met since the advent of the so-called Reforms of 1919. But never was the popular franchise recorded more enthusiastically. The following statistics of the results of the elections all over the country in constituencies where the Congress contested, justified the undisputed claims of the Congress organisation that it is the voice of the masses, however limited its expression might be, in this particular instance.

Eloquent Figures

Province	Votes polled by C.P.B. Candidates	Votes polled by non-Congressmen	Percentage of effective polling of Congress
Assam	7,790	5,059	61 per cent
Ajmer	1,375	2,650	40 "
Bihar & Orissa	21,333	5,953	77 "
Bombay	83,466	55,399	60 "
Central Provinces	20,125	4,407	80 "
Delhi	3,424	1,949	75 "
Madras	1,48,009	32,528	82 "
N. W. Frontier	2,888	2,663	54 "
Punjab	8,782	10,990	44 "
United Provinces	40,415	20,217	67 "
Total	3,37,807	1,30,815	72 "

In the above, the figures from Bengal have not been included.

The Congress Nationalists occupy a singular position. They are of the Congress and in many cases, notably in Bengal, they fought the Congress Parliamentary Board nominees and secured 5 seats. The following table gives the total votes polled by the Congress in India as also the votes polled by the non-Congressmen, after taking Bengal polling also into account.

Congress Parliamentary Board

Candidates: 3,47,722.
Non-Congressmen: 1,52,157.
Percentage polled by the Congress nominees: 70 per cent.

Congress Polls

70 Per Cent Votes

It will be seen that the position of the Congress is very slightly affected by the opposition from the Congress Nationalists. By adding the figures from Bengal, the shrinkage in the percentage of votes secured by the Congress is very little. The total percentage of votes polled by the nominees of the Congress Parliamentary Board is 70 as against 72 per cent., registered when Bengal is excluded from statistics.

The Congress Nationalists differ from the Parliamentary Board only on the question of Communal Award (even there the difference is only of Congress

pect in the programme of the Nationalists was responsible for the small majorities, the candidates secured over their Congress opponents. Out of the three remaining Nationalists, Berar has sent Mr. M. S. Aney, against whom there was no Congress opposition. Sind has returned Mr. Lalchand Navral, where the Congress had not contested; and the third candidate, Mr. Faqirchand, hails from Punjab, defeating Lala Dunichand, the Congress candidate. Thus it will be seen that except in Punjab and Bengal, the Congress policy towards the Communal Award received support in the country and prominent Congress Nationalists who would otherwise have found a place in the Assembly were defeated by the nominees of the Congress Parliamentary Board, who have thus vindicated the attitude of the Congress. The success of the Congress is specially noteworthy in the United Provinces, in which the Congress Nationalist Party, had concentrated its influence and energy to secure a verdict in their favour. Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya had personally supervised the party campaign and it is a credit to the Province that the nation's confidence reposed in the Province had been fully vindicated.

Opposition Strength

45 Congress candidates and 3 Congress Nationalists have been returned. With 53 representatives of the Congress, sitting on the Opposition benches, and members from the Muslim Unity Board and the Sikh Group, the opposition benches will have a formidable group of members, who view every question from the nation's point of view as against everything else. It is too early to say what would be the attitude of the Liberal and independent members of the Assembly.

One thing seems to be clear. The days when candidates defied the Congress and won, only to walk into the Government lobby are gone. To-day in a majority of cases where the Congress is defeated, the successful candidates have opposed the Congress not because they have plumped for the Government or their policy, but they have not yet so far advanced in their outlook as to accept the Congress programme. The Assembly Congress Party will be interesting to watch, in every movement and activity. The country has solidly voted for the Congress and the Congress has staked its prestige in the Congress Parliamentary Board.

neutrality and Nationalist rejection of the Award. They have captured as many as 8 seats.

Apart from this slight difference between the two camps, the eight successful Congress Nationalists have kept up the general level of Congress support in their voting. In all they polled nearly 36,000 votes and this comes to 67 per cent. of the total votes polled.

In Bengal, where 5 Nationalists have been returned, the results indicate that the Communal as-

SENSATION IN KARACHI LEGAL CIRCLES

Bar Council To Take Disciplinary Action

KARACHI, Dec. 20.
In connection with the recent incident in the Judicial Commissioner's Court, it is understood Mr. Haveliwala has approached the local Bar Council to take some disciplinary action against Mr. O'Sullivan.

On the other hand Mr. Sullivan is collecting some evidence to show that it was he who was the aggrieved party. This has caused considerable interest in the local legal circles.—United Press.

Chief Suspects Are Not In Court, Says Prosecutor In Parsi Girl Case

BARODA, Dec. 19.
In the Baroda Parsi girl kidnapping case before the Baroda Sessions judge, Mr. A. S. Pradhan, the public prosecutor, argued that there was a well-planned conspiracy between the accused persons in the case and others who were not before the court, reports the Baroda correspondent of "The Times of India."

Mr. Pradhan said that principal offenders in the case were unfortunately not before the court. The Thakore of Sihora, he said, had figured as a real villain in the drama. He was not before the court, nor were his friends, Azam Khan and Jorwar Singh.

A Triple Alliance
He then proceeded to quote from a number of exhibits in the case viz., the letters that passed between the Thakore of Sihora, the Thakore of Limba, and one Azam Khan, a schoolmaster at Wadhwan camp, and characterised the association as a triple alliance for offensive and defensive purposes. Mr. Pradhan stated that the mass of documentary evidence conclusively showed that the Thakore of Sihora and the Thakore of Limba were friends from their school days and were on the most intimate terms; they consulted each other in every move made for their defence, and to get out of their political troubles over the case, despite the fact that their jurisdictions lay in different tracts, Sihora being under the Rewakantha Agency, and Limba far away in Kathiawad. Azam Khan was a common friend.

Mr. Pradhan argued that Dhanjishaw and Jorwar Singh were prominently mentioned in all correspondence during the period ranging between April 16, 1932 and June 3, 1933.

Request For Loan.
The Thakore of Limba, in his letter dated October 15, 1932, appealed to Dhanjishaw for a loan of Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000. These documentary evidences, as well as the actual removal of the girl from Limba to the house of Dhanjishaw in Bhavnagar in May 1933, clearly revealed the exact terms of relationship among the principal suspects.

The prosecution conceded that there was nothing in the evidence to show that the renting of Van-

WATER-BORNE SEWERAGE SYSTEM

Karachi Cantonment's Move

KARACHI, Dec. 20.
A scheme which is estimated to cost the Karachi Cantonment Area about Rs. 15,00,000 for providing water borne sewerage system in its area is under contemplation.

The Cantonment authorities before pushing forward this scheme consulted the Karachi Municipal Corporation, if there would be adequate supply of water enabling them to undertake the scheme.

It is stated that the Chief Officer informed them that the adequacy of the water supply depended upon the local rainfall. At present, the supply was satisfactory but that could not be guaranteed in the future. In the meanwhile, a Cantonment Committee has been appointed to consider the scheme.—United Press.

PUNITIVE POLICE TO CONTINUE

MADRAS, Dec. 21.
The Government have passed orders to retain the additional police now stationed at Attayampatti village, in Salem taluk, Salem district, till December 31, 1935.

The cost of the force is to be defrayed by the inhabitants of the area, according to such apportionment as may be made by the Magistrate of the district. The Government state that they have found the area to be still in dangerous state.—United Press.

Ker's bungalow was a pre-meditated move on the part of the Thakore. In the compound of the bungalow was the house occupied by the Parsi family of Byramji, consisting of himself his wife Jorwal and Manibhanu. The Thakore of Sihora lived in the bungalow off and on with his full paraphernalia, which included three suspects in the case. With such a background, alleged the Public Prosecutor, a net was spread by the Thakore to catch Manibhanu, taking advantage of needy Parsi like Byramji, who had proved himself a simpleton, devoid of commonsense. Case adjourned.



Miss Duiari, as she appears in Imperial's "Samaj Ki Bhul," a social drama to be released at the Imperial Cinema. Director: Homi Master.

COMMERCIAL DISCRIMINATIONS

(Continued from page 8.)

In which the capital should be held by Indians which is undoubtedly a very important omission.

A Perpetual Feud

I have urged the above arguments against the proposal for commercial safeguards or discrimination with the dominant intention of bringing out glaring defects attached to these proposals as well as the practical difficulties in the way of their application. So much will depend on the instrument of Instructions, as well as on the personal views of the Governor and Governor-General concerned, that it is hardly wise to take the risk of enacting such a proposal in a Constitution Act, such as the one in contemplation.

Indian merchants and industrialists have lived in peace and on most friendly and amicable terms hitherto with their British compatriots all over India. The political troubles and difficulties of the nation have very seldom been made use of as weapons against the British industrialists or merchants in India. In view of this, I am afraid, the step contemplated is one which is likely to lead us into unexpected difficulties, one of which happens to be the risk of creating a most undesirable atmosphere in the business and industrial world of this country.—I mean an atmosphere of mutual jealousy and distrust between the Indian and British merchants through the application of this so-called "commercial discrimination and safeguards" against them from time to time. These conditions would lead to a sort of perpetual grievance and feud between the hitherto two most friendly factions in the business world of India. The Joint Parliamentary Committee Report pleads as an excuse for introduction of this commercial discrimination proposals, the "apprehensions" that happen to have been created in the minds of British merchants through some statements made by some of our public men during the last political agitation. We all know that in political agitation, whether in England or in India, the platform oratory frequently indulges in irresponsible talk which is never meant to be taken seriously, nor is it ever so taken. Is it desirable therefore, in view of these "apprehensions", to take a serious step, such as, the one proposed, which might lead us into troubled waters in a sphere where peace and amicable relations have hitherto subsisted? If commercial discrimination is meant to be introduced on the only plea of appeasing apprehensions supposed to have arisen in the minds of some of our British friends (apprehensions which to all purposes seem to have been founded on very doubtful grounds) without any serious intention of obstructing or delaying the natural expansion of Indian trade and industry; or that of preventing the people of India either by legislation, or through administrative acts of their ministers, from helping the economic expansion of the country, it may be very well asked why the proposal should not be dropped altogether. It serves no good purpose but seems to be a risky prescription for an imaginary disease. (Concluded.)

"CHAINED" LAVISHLY STAGED

(Continued from page 5.)

circumstances is tied to one man but loves another. The various romantic and sometimes tragic interludes through which the girl passes before she is able to find release from her bondage make for a story which holds its full measure of lightning-like action, suspense and dramatic power. It is obvious that the story was especially written for Miss Crawford and Gable for it is skilfully designed to give each the sort of role in which the respective stars have proved themselves outstanding in the past. No little of the success of this latest Crawford-Gable romance is due to its director, the noted Clarence Brown, whose distinguished touches set every production in which he has a hand far apart from the ordinary run of film fare. The entire production has been conceived and photographed with finish and good taste. The settings, both interior and exterior, representing a South American ranch, are extremely interesting, while it need hardly be said that Miss Crawford's new wardrobe will set plenty of feminine tongues wagging. Excellent support is given the stars by a reliable cast which includes Otto Kruger in the role next prominent to Gable's the amusing Stuart Erwin, Una O'Connor, who will be remembered as the Cockney servant in "Cavalcade" and Marjorie Gateson of the New York stage.

WHEELER & WOOLSEY

At The Capitol

Mediaeval merriment, mirthful melodies, a bevy of beauties and a screamingly funny story are salient production values of "Cockeyed Cavaliers", the new screen attraction at the Capitol Theatre. As a pair of nutty knights, Bert Wheeler and Robert Woolsey disport themselves more exuberantly than ever before in this burlesque of the days of yore. "Cockeyed Cavaliers" takes place during the colorful Middle Ages, a period invaded by Bert and Bob as two iconoclastic modern vagabonds. Their comical antics take them to Cranbury Cross a random locale of Europe, where they undertake to save petite Dorothy Lee from forced marriage to a duke. Soon they encounter the Duke's niece, her husband the Baron, and a wild boar, and the gaiety progresses madly, merrily and side-splittingly. Without a doubt, this RKO-Radio Picture offers Wheeler and Woolsey one of their best vehicles. Their modern wisecracks and capers set against an early European period accentuate their inimitable comedy. Miss Lee and Thelma Todd are again the right-hand ladies to the comics' mad mirth, and perform with charm and feminine allure. Other fine performances are by Noah Beery, Robert Gleig and Henry Sedley, while many atmosphere girls decorate the scenes with eye-filling pulchritude and strikingly attractive costumes. Much of the charm of "Cockeyed Cavaliers" is due to music. Val Burton and Will Jason wrote the lyrics and melodies of two tuneful songs, "I Love to Dilly Dally" and "I Went Hunting." Mark Sandrich directed "Cock-eyed Cavaliers" with the ability which won him a recent Motion Picture Academy award.

Calf With 5 Legs And 2 Tails

KOTTAYAM, Dec. 21.
It is reported from Kumbham, Polkar, near Vadaserikara, in Central Travancore, that a cow gave birth to a male calf with five legs and two tails. The tails are in the shape of hoods of the serpent. Many people are flocking to that village to see this freak of Nature.—United Press.

Burma Indian Deputation To Governor

RANGOON, Dec. 21.
A deputation led by Khan Bahadur Ahmed Chando, M.L.C., President of the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce, and consisting of 10 other leading Indians of different communities waited on the Governor at 10 this morning, in connection with the J. P. C. recommendations affecting Indian interests.—A. P.

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Nagato Maru	5901	17 Dec	4 Jan
Aryo Maru	5900	30 Dec	11 Jan
Torayama Maru	7000	15 Jan	21 Jan
Lisbon Maru	7053	16 Jan	20 Jan

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COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Hokuriku Maru	10500	24 Dec	Colombo
Tsurumi Maru	12000	5 Jan	Colombo

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Kashima Maru	10000	20 Dec	Kobe
Yasukuni Maru	12000	31 Dec	Kobe

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Asama Maru 17000 9 Jan. Hongkong

Taiyo Maru 14500 23 Jan. Kobe

ROBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Heian Maru 11600 19 Jan. Kobe

Hikawa Maru 11600 4 Feb. Kobe

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BIRTH-CONTROL EXPERT SOLVES PROBLEM!

How India Can Be Happy And Prosperous

THE LATEST visitor to India to attend the Indian Women's Conference at Karachi, is Mrs. Edith How-Martyn, Hony. Director, the Birth Control International Information Centre, London. She and Mr. How-Martyn arrived in Bombay on Friday by s.s. "Mantua".

Mrs. How-Martyn is attending the Women's Conference, and will advise the Indian women on the vital problem of Birth Control.

Visiting India for the first time, the How-Martyns, who are both above 50 years in age, expressed great delight in being able to come to this land.

"I would very much wish to give the women of India, my love," said Mrs. Edith How-Martyn, when she was greeted by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle".

TRIBUTE TO INDIAN WOMEN

"In many ways Indian women are far more advanced as an organisation than any other women's organisation in the world. If I can help them in any way, by my knowledge and experience, I will only be very glad to do so." Her experience of thirty years in the suffragette movement of Great Britain, in the Birth Control movement, and Social Service would be placed at the disposal of Indian women in particular, and the Indians in general.

The remarkable quality of firmness and fearlessness which qualified a British woman who sought imprisonment in an English prison for a public cause could be seen in her candour and simplicity, as she discussed the place of the Birth Control movement in social development.

LACK OF PUBLIC OPINION.

Mrs. Edith How-Martyn referred to the deplorable lack of public opinion in the vast country of India. In a brief description of the social conditions of India as contrasted with the manifold social amenities afforded to the peoples of the Western countries, she felt that the present unhappy lot of the Indians was due more to lack of public opinion than anything else.

She referred to the high infantile and maternity mortality of this country, contrasted with other countries, and pointed out that the infantile mortality was about four times higher than in Britain. The maternity mortality was about three times as much and the expectation of life in India was about 25 as against about 50 in England. Could these conditions be improved and the expectation of life be increased in India?

Mrs. How-Martyn said that Birth control was one of the best methods of bringing a change for the better in the social conditions existing in India.

BIG BIRTH-RATE IN INDIA
"Every one is agreed that India would become prosperous, if the birth-rate is slowed down, and one of the best ways is, of course, by control of births. But this should be preceded first by a

ternity mortality and an increase in the expectation of life. India cannot succeed unless she adopted the same methods as adopted in advanced countries.

"During the last 50 years the birth-rate in England has been halved, while the expectation of life has increased."

SOCIAL AMENITIES IN WEST

Mrs. How-Martyn then mentioned the ways in which Indian social conditions could be improved. In a number of Western countries, there were the National Health Insurance, the Unemployment Insurance, Widows' Pensions, Old-age Pensions, and Compulsory Pension at the age of 70. India had none of these social amenities, and her condition would certainly improve if these social amenities could be obtained in this country.

Was there any way of obtaining them? Public propaganda was one of the powerful weapons of securing these amenities as well as for the spread of the birth control movement.

The one aspect that should be



Mrs. Edith How-Martyn, an authority on Birth Control, who arrived by Friday's Mail Boat, was received by Dr. Pillay, Editor of "Marriage and Hygiene," and Dr. Nair (right).

system of late marriages", said Mrs. How-Martyn. She gave an illustration.

"I met an English woman on the boat during my journey. She told me she was married at 16 and she had 11 children! That is not all. I asked her how many of them have survived? Only three of them are living. Now just look at that waste!"

"If on the other hand, she married at 20, and two years elapsed before she had any children, there is every reason to believe that her off-spring would have been certainly stronger if fewer in number!"

"There is a similar situation in India," she added. Proceeding she said: "To obtain a lower rate of infantile mortality and lower ma-

emphasised in dealing with these problems was that one should get at facts, and fully recognise them instead of blinking at them, was the opinion expressed by Mrs. How-Martyn.

While staying in this country, she hoped to visit several branches of the Women's Association and various Medical Organisations in the country in connection with the Birth Control movement.

LOVER OF INDIAN ART

Mr. How-Martyn, who is well over 60, is deeply interested in Art, and has specially come to India to see the Ajanta Caves and other famous centres abounding in Ancient Indian Art and Sculpture. He expressed a desire to visit the Taj Mahal when he tours Northern India.

rupees by the absence of strikes. This fortunate position was primarily due to the fact that both capital and labour in your City have shown great foresight in establishing conciliation and arbitration machinery.

CONCILIATION ACT UNNECESSARY.

The Labour Union is probably the best organised of any in India. It has a thoroughly democratic constitution and has always endeavoured, I understand, to enforce discipline among its members, with the result that arrangements made mutually between the Union and your Association have been carried out with the gratifying absence of industrial strife to which I have already referred. With such organisations and with the machinery that you have evolved, a Conciliation Act would be unnecessary and superfluous.

I hope that the recent announcement of the intention of your Association to make a cut of ten per cent in wages in the New Year, and also to give up the system whereby Union subscriptions were allowed to be collected in the Mills, does not indicate a breakdown, however temporary in the conciliation machinery to which I have referred. I cannot, however, believe that such shrewd businessmen as the Mill-owners of Ahmedabad would do anything to imperil a system which has proved its worth over and over again as a sound commercial proposition.

ABSENCE OF STRIKES.

Your reference to the Bombay Trade Disputes Conciliation Act, and your statement that the Association would appreciate the extension of the Act to the City of Ahmedabad, has not, I think, taken into consideration the reasons actuating my Government in placing this measure before the Legislative Council. The primary object of the Act was to deal with industrial disputes in Bombay City which, owing largely to the absence of any effective organisation on the part of labour, had been numerous and disastrous. Ahmedabad has, in the past, presented a happy contrast to Bombay so far as industrial strife is concerned, and the special enquiry conducted by the Labour Office revealed this in a very striking manner and showed how both capital and labour in Ahmedabad had saved crores of

AHMEDABAD PUBLIC IS FORTUNATE

Governor Pays Tribute To Sanitary Association

An address was also presented to the Governor of Bombay by the Sanitary Association, Ahmedabad.

Replying to the address the Governor said:—

"The record of your achieve-

ments to which you have referred in your speech convinces me that the public of Ahmedabad is very fortunate in having a body of honorary workers of this description. On behalf of my Government I take this opportunity of thanking you for what you have done.

You rightly remark that, in spite of the conspicuous work accomplished by the Municipality and the co-operative housing societies to remove congestion in the City, the problem of moving the lower middle and lower classes to more healthy surroundings is still a great extent unsolved.

The valuable pioneer work done by the co-operative housing societies has not only conferred considerable benefits on the members of these societies, but has also shown to other classes the way to better social conditions. Nevertheless, I think that it will be primarily for the Municipality, the Millowners, or other enlightened and charitable citizens to carry out, whether by the co-operative system or otherwise, for these other classes that which at present they can hardly be expected to do for themselves.

THE CHIEF BAR.

"You appear in your address to suggest that the high rates of non-agricultural assessment are the chief bar to progress in this respect. While I cannot agree that this is a matter which is as vital as the initiative and leadership to which I have referred, I admit that it is one of great importance in regard to the expansion of your city, which we all realise is so desirable.

"My Government cannot, of course, be expected to agree to the abrogation of the system of non-agricultural assessment which is based on principles accepted throughout the world, but I may tell you without making any promises, that they have under consideration the possibility of granting further concession in the case of Ahmedabad.

"I am afraid your requests for an increase in your grant, for a contribution by Government of half the salaries of Health Visitors, and for the institution of a Health School are matters of pure finance, and they therefore cannot be granted at the present time of financial stringency.

"The question of legislating for the registration of nurses, midwives and dais is still under consideration, but I have some doubt as to whether it will be possible to include dais.

SECOND BRIDGE OVER SABARMATI

"I am afraid there is still no hope of any contribution from my Government for the construction of a second bridge over the Sabarmati. These and the other questions relating to drainage and water supply to which you refer in the concluding portion of your speech are matters for your Municipality, which I understand is fully alive to your needs.

MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE OPENED

The Governor performed the opening ceremony of the Muslim Educational Conference Ahmedabad on Friday.

In the course of his speech he said:—

"Let me assure you that I accepted with great pleasure your invitation to open the third sessions of the Gujarat Kathiawar Muslim Education Conference today. I need hardly say that I welcome any opportunity of doing what lies in my power to further the cause of Muhammadan education, which I realise to be a matter of such vital importance to India.

"I think that those of you who have read the reports on Public Instruction in this Presidency will be satisfied that sure, if slow progress, has been made during the last few years. The latest figures taken from the report of 1932 showed that the percentage of literacy among Muhammadans at that period, which was 10.5 compared favourably with the similar percentages of intermediate and backward class Hindus which were 5.1 and 3.6 respectively, although they were much lower than that of the advanced section of your sister community. Nevertheless the fundamental problems remain much as before.

LADY DOUGLAS LEAVES KARACHI

KARACHI, Dec. 21. Lady Blanche Douglas left for Bombay this morning.—A. P.

CAMBAY PORT DEVELOPMENT

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 21. The Cambay State has decided to develop the ancient port of Cambay and has appointed a committee as a first step.—A. P.

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Box		Rs. 4/-
Stall		Rs. 3/6-
I Class		Rs. 2/4-
II Class		Rs. 1/2-
Gallery		Rs. 0/9-

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KILLED IN CAR ACCIDENT

Vehicle Alleged To Have Been Going At High Speed

(From Our Correspondent.)
GHATKOPAR, Dec. 21.

Details are now available of a fatal motor accident, which occurred on the Bombay-Agra Road near Dargah at Ghatkopar on last Monday afternoon, in which a Parseshi Hindu, aged about 35, was knocked down and killed by a Fiat car (No. Gen. 889) coming from Bombay and proceeding towards Thana.

The driver of the car is alleged to be Merwanji Sorabji Karaka, a Parsi youth of Dharwar, who possessed a motor driving license. Karaka had, it appears, a cleaner by his side at the time of the accident, and three other persons were sitting behind.

It is alleged that the car was running at a high speed. The victim of the tragedy, who was first noticed at a distance of about 40 ft., was knocked down and dragged for about 80 ft. By that time the woman who had all the bones fractured, was dead according to the post-mortem examination.

The car is said to have stopped at a further distance of over 100 ft. from the place where the body was lying. This car is stated to have been owned by Messrs. A. Hyland Limited, Bombay, and was taken out for practice.

The search of the deceased's person who was coming from Vikhrol side and going on foot towards Bombay, has revealed that he must have been a resident of Bombay city.

Mr. B. Y. Salvi, the Sub-Inspector of the Ghatkopar police, is in charge of the investigation.

AJMER HINDU SABHA

(From A Correspondent.)
AJMER, Dec. 21.

The election of the office-bearers of the Hindu Sabha Ajmer was held on 12th inst. at Sardar Bhawan Ajmer, when the following office-bearers were elected by the members:—

Kunwar Chand Karan Sardar, President.

Babu Akshya Singhji Dangl, Vice-President.

Babu Durga Prasadji, Director.

Arya Sahitya Mandal, Secretary.

Babu Ramens Prasad Maloo, Joint Secretary.

Besides this 15 members were elected for Rajputana Provincial Hindu Sabha.

Prof. GHODKE

The Great Mimic of Maharashtra

After his extensive laugh-provoking tour in Deccan gives his performances at

VICTORIA THEATRE

Play House

TO-DAY AT 9-30 P.M.
TO-MORROW AT 4 P.M.
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AT 9-30 P.M.

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by

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Ladies Class As. 4.

Booking at Theatre.

FOUND IN DESERT

Dutch Air Liner Burnt To Cinders

BAGHDAD, Dec. 21.

The R. A. F. planes, though unable to land closely, investigated and found the Dutch air-liner burnt to cinders in the desert ten miles south of Rutbah and reported that three Dutch passengers including Beretty, Director of Aneta, the Dutch East Indies news agency, Professor Walch, Batavia, four crew including the chief pilot Beekman were killed. The K. L. M. and Imperial Airways representatives are leaving by air for the scene of the disaster which is 250 miles distant.—Reuter.

Bezwada, Dec. 21.—Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao, has been elected President of the Andhra Provincial Political Conference to be held at Vizagapatnam on December 30 and 31.—A. P.

Commencing TO-DAY

KAILAS

Sound Pictures' Masterpiece Production

DIWANI

Starring: MESS MOTI R. JANI

Directed by: Mr. MADHOK

West-End

TALKIES

Time as usual.

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RESERVE FUND ... Rs. 7,00,000

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TRADE & FINANCE

Money Stringent With Call Funds At 4 Per Cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET INACTIVE
Panicky Condition In Silver
WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent),
MONEY.

Bombay, Dec. 21.
Money was stringent during the period under report—call loan being quoted as high as 4 per cent.—owing to the requirements in connection with mid-month security settlement and calling in of funds by banks for the usual year-end purposes. It is reported that some banks had recourse to the Imperial Bank for short-term funds. Towards the close, however, slightly easier conditions prevailed, call funds being available at about 2 per cent., which was due probably to receipts by market from Government of Rs. 1 1/3 crores, the proceeds of sterling tendered this week to them. Treasury maturities amounted to Rs. 150 lakhs against renewals of almost an equal amount.

The average rate of acceptance of tenders was increased to Rs. 1-7-9 per cent. Government repaid Rs. 2 crores against ways and means, reducing the balance under this head to Rs. 3 crores. The trade demand has again advanced this week by about Rs. 253.70 lakhs, as shown by the latest statement of the Imperial Bank. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 1 1/2 per cent., two months 1 3/4 per cent., three months 2 per cent., and six months 2 1/4 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as on December 14, 1934 shows a decrease of Rs. 59.46 lakhs in the cash balance of the Bank now standing at Rs. 23,53,55,000 as compared with Rs. 20.88 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 28.56, a decline of 0.10 per cent. under last week. Loans, Cash credits and inland bills discounted have all risen by Rs. 14.14 lakhs, Rs. 14.19 lakhs and by Rs. 65.29 lakhs respectively. Government deposits have fallen by Rs. 49.45 lakhs and other deposits by Rs. 130.44 lakhs to Rs. 74.14 crores. The bank rate stands unchanged at 3 1/2 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

Gilt-edged were comparatively inactive this week, all interest being centered in carry-overs from this settlement to the next. The volume of fresh business was limited owing to rates remaining more or less steady and speculators not inclined to make further fresh commitments. 3 1/2 per cent. Paper eased off from Rs. 97-8 to Rs. 96-12, but closed at Rs. 97-2. Investment enquiry in other scripts was negligible, but the quotations were practically unchanged 3 per cent. 1941 bonds closed at Rs. 101-2 and 1941 per cent. 1940-77 loan redeemed from Rs. 111-7 to Rs. 111-2 and 1943 loan from Rs. 106-2 to Rs. 105-13, 4 1/2 per cent. 1955-60 loan showed no change at Rs. 116-4, 5 per cent. 1939-44 loan lost about 5 as. to Rs. 108 1940-43 to Rs. 109 and 1945-55 loan to Rs. 119-2, 5 1/2 per cent. 1939-40 is quoted at Rs. 108-13, 6 1/2 per cent. B. D. Loan was unchanged at Rs. 103-7 and 6 1/2 per cent. Tr. Bonds at 102-10.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was firm during the week due largely to tightness in money, though a moderate volume of fresh business was transacted in gold for export. Sellers of ready T. T. quoted 1/8 1/16 with buyers at 1/8 3/32, though business was occasionally placed at the middle rate. Tenders to Government were very large aggregating over £.48 million and the allotment percentage was only 2. Merchandise export bills are gradually appearing mainly in connection with the export of cotton. Forward rates remain unchanged 1/6-1/32 being available upto end of February.

Movements in cross rates this week were narrow, the dollar ranging between 4.95 and 4.98 7/8 dols. and the French franc between 75.09 and 74.84. The Belgia and the Italian lira finished at 21 10/8 and 57 7/3 respectively.

GOLD.

The price of gold was almost stationary in consonance with narrow movements in the cross rates. The quotation for ready ranged between Rs. 34-15 and Rs. 34-14-0. Fresh business in connection with gold export was limited owing to steeper rupee

sterling exchange. Arrivals from upcountry average some 20,000 tolas a day and stocks stand in the neighbourhood of 4 lakhs tolas. The daily offtake is unchanged at about 3,000 tolas. The price of sovereigns moved little, the closing quotation being Rs. 21-14-6 and Rs. 21-15-0 for ready and forward. In London the price of gold after dropping from 140sh. 8d. to 140sh. 5d. improved to 140s. 9d. and closed at 140sh. 8d. Last week's shipment per S.S. 'Carthage' amounted to Rs. 25,57 lakhs and per S.S. 'Pres. Garfield' Rs. 3,01 lakhs. The highest and lowest rates in our market were Rs. 34-15-3 and Rs. 34-14-0 for ready, Rs. 34-15-6 and Rs. 34-14-0 for 21st December settlement and Rs. 35-0-6 and Rs. 34-15-0 for 21st January settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 32,281 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

Panicky conditions prevailed in the silver market in mid-week following heavy unloading by tired holders and a drop of 1d. per ounce since the opening in London. Towards the close, however, following reports from London that the American Treasury bought considerable amounts at lower levels, the local market reacted and the price advanced by nearly Rs. 2 from the bottom rates. Ready silver improved from Rs. 63-8-0 the lowest touched—to Rs. 65-7 and closed at Rs. 65-1-0. The immediate outlook is uncertain and depends largely on advices from London. The turnover was large, mainly, on speculative account. The dollar in Shanghai declined from 1s. 4 7/8 to 1s. 4 7/16d. but improved and closed at 1s. 4 1/2d. The highest and lowest rates in London were 24 7-16d. and 23 15-16d. for ready and 24 9-16d. and 24 1-16d. for forward. In the local market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 66-3 and Rs. 63-8 for ready Rs. 66-5 and Rs. 63-9 for 27th December settlement and Rs. 46-10 and Rs. 63-12 for 24th January settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to 158 bars and Rs. 88,863 in coin.

SHARES.

An upward trend was again manifest on the stock exchange this week and there was a large turnover, particularly in steel and cement shares. Towards the close, however, prices declined somewhat on profit-taking, since the stock market will be closed for the Xmas and New Year holidays from to-day, reopening on the 2nd January 1935. Movements in mill shares were comparatively narrow and business limited. The following were the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 931/4-926/4-931/4-927/8; Century Rs. 313/2-311/4-313/2; Central India Rs. 325-323/2-330; Central India Kholmor Rs. 213/2-210/10-218/12; New Moor Rs. 206/4-203/12-207/8-205; Simplex Rs. 100-101/4-100/10-101/4 and Swadeshi Rs. 225-231/4-228/12.

In the miscellaneous section prices ruled steady to firm. Tata Ordys. touched Rs. 112/8 but closed at Rs. 110/8 and Deirds. after soaring Rs. 486/4 finished at Rs. 478/12. Tata and Pref. improved to Rs. 169/8, while Tata Hydros were unchanged at Rs. 167/3. Tata Power shares gained during the week about Rs. 24 to Rs. 1435. Andhra Valleys were almost stationary at Rs. 1655. Alcocks kept steady closing at Rs. 207/8, and Bombay Burmahs were slightly easier closing at Rs. 392/8. Bombay Trams were steady at Rs. 160-5 and Bombay Steams at Rs. 310. Scindia Steam shares showed little change at Rs. 14-14. Industrial Investment shares are quoted at a premium of Rs. 13 in case of Rs. 50 paid up and Rs. 9 in case of Rs. 15 paid up. Cement shares were in good demand, Bundi improving to Rs. 34-12. Indian Cements quoting at Rs. 365. Katni Ordys. at Rs. 338/12. Shahabad Cements at Rs. 345 and Gwalior Cement at Rs. 121/8. Railway shares kept steady with quotations practically unchanged. Ahmedabad Prautej closing at Rs. 853/12 and Tapli Valleys at Rs. 775.

Bank shares were easier, Imperial Bank (fully paid) receding to Rs. 1607/8 but reacting to Rs. 1615 and Contributors to Rs. 405. Bank of India shares were steady at Rs. 121 and those of the Central Banks at Rs. 35 2.

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Alembic Chemical Works Co., Ltd. BOMBAY—BARODA.

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Small Stock Of Unsold Cotton

Bombay, Dec. 20.
Messrs. P. Chrysal and Co. have issued the following weekly report:—
Since we wrote this report last week the net changes in the American Futures markets have been as under:—

New York 12-43-34	12-32 15-57 12-57
New York 10-12-31	12-50 12-58 12-58
	—02 +01 +01
Jan. May July	6-77 6-72 6-69
Liverpool 12-12-34	6-78 6-73 6-70
Liverpool 10-12-34	+01 +01 +01

As will be seen from the above figures there is little we can say this week about the American markets. From what we have been able to gather trading has been about as narrow as the fluctuations. A certain amount of Pool cotton was released and this balanced the trade demand. Since the American Administration entered the cotton market the regular trader has been squeezed out to a great extent, and the speculator in most cases has given up the unequal struggle of trying to guess what will be the next move of that Administration. With the approach of the holidays there has also been less activity in the Bombay market. The higher purity of Indian cotton has brought business with Europe almost to a standstill. Most days we hear of a moderate business with Japan but this is only possible when exporters are prepared to sell below replacing cost, not a very profitable operation for traders here. Local Mills continue to report a good demand for cloth and yarn, and the little business which has been done must have resulted more in loss than in profit.

LOCAL POSITION

The tight position for spot cotton caused by the late movement of this year's crop has not yet been relieved. The stock of unspun cotton in Bombay is lower than has been the case for a long time. Arrivals in the upcountry markets are now steadily increasing and in many districts the basis is easing.

We have been making careful enquiries about crop prospects and have come to the conclusion that whilst this year's crop is going to be smaller than expected a few months ago, most damage reports have been exaggerated. We are now looking for a commercial crop in India of about 35 lacs of bales. This is smaller than last year, but as we had a larger carryover at the beginning of the season, our total supply for the year is only very little below a year ago. Indian Mills are consuming more cotton than a year ago which will reduce our exportable surplus, but this should be balanced by the expected smaller offtake by Europe, which must be affected by the higher purity of most styles of Indian cotton combined with exchange restrictions. Germany, one of our previous largest buyers on the Continent, has ceased to be of any consequence so far as our cotton is concerned.

The immediate course of this market is exceedingly difficult to read. Recently bull speculators have had matters very much their own way, but unless there is soon an improvement in the prices of cloth and yarn in the local market or an expansion in export demand, there should soon be more sellers than buyers for Indian cotton with a resultant decline in prices.

BRITISH COTTON INDUSTRY

Scheme To Improve Competitive Power

RUGBY, Dec. 19.
Methods for improving the position and competitive power of the cotton industry, which include a scheme for elimination of surplus spindles, was referred to by the President of the Board of Trade in answer to a House of Commons question. He said he had promised that if the proposals for elimination of surplus spindles received support from a sufficiently influential proportion of the trade, he would be prepared to ask Parliament for statutory sanction for the collection of the necessary levy.

The scheme was based on an estimate of 30,000,000 running spindles. The Committee responsible for the scheme stated that the charge would not impose an undue burden on the industry if spread equitably over all firms. If, however, they were unable to borrow the necessary money on the security provided, and the success of the scheme was thereby endangered, Government would find some way to assist them to borrow money.—B. O. W.

INDORE MARKET QUOTATION

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman and Co.)
Arrival Cotton and Kappas 67 Kaets.
Indore Malwa Mills buying at the rate of 56, 58 per mds.
Wheat seed and cotton. Rate per mont of 6 mds. Bengal:—
Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 20, 21
Wheat Malwa Rs. 18, 20
Wheat Pissi Rs. 17, 18
Jawar Rs. 16, 17
Bajara Rs. 14, 16
Thar Rs. 16, 17
Linal Rs. 16, 17
Moog (Green) Rs. 18, 20
Moog (Black) Rs. 10, 12
Atavan Rs. 16, 18
Oil cakes Rs. 10, 18
Cotton seed Rs. 10, 12
Kappas Malwa Rs. 56, 57
Kappas Nimadi Rs. 55, 56
Kappas Anjad Rs. 57, 58
Mills buying:
Cotton Malwa per boja of 4 mds. Bengal 28, 102
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal 27, 98
Broach opening per Candy of 784 lbs. 228
Broach closing per Candy of 784 lbs. 228, 12
Wheat flour Malwa per bag of 95 srs. 10
Wheat Rawra per bag of 95 srs. 10-1
Wheat Ati Rawra per bag of 90 srs. 7
Wheat Chapal Rawra per bag of 40 srs. 1-12
Tea Rates per lbs.:—
Lipton 10 as to 1-12
Bismal 7 as to 1-1
Brook bond 7 as to 1-18
Brook bond 7 as to 1-10
Otr brand 5 as to 1
Shares:—
P. N. Bhandari Ltd. L. State Mills

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVAL.

S S Col di Lana; Lloyd Trieste-Coy., from Trieste.

LOADING.

S S Jalyoti; Scindia Steam Coy., for Tuticorin, Colombo and Rangoon.
S S Alavi; Turner Morrison & Coy., for Jedha, Red Sea port via Karachi.

PORT CLEARANCE.

S S City of Cardiff; K N and Coy., for Liverpool, Antwerp and Dunkirk. Commander T.R. Watkins.
S S Nirpura; M M and Co., for Calcutta, J. Warden.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Dec. 21.
S S Gogra; Agents M M and Co., from Rangoon:—18 cases silver bullion, 53513 bags rice, 606 pieces teak squares, 2002 bds teak keepers, 135 bds and 3467 pieces teak scantlings, 247 bds and 12 pieces teak boards, 325 pieces teak posts, 2139 bds and 60 pieces teak planks, 3 bds specimen timber scantlings, 1400 bars pig lead, 7 cases copper circles, 12 c/s aluminium circles, 96 c/s aluminium ingots, 6 bags aluminium scraps, 5 bags aluminium brass, 6 bags aluminium copper, 48 packages old furniture, 100 cases playing-cards.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Dec. 21.
S S Soudan, for London:—33 c/s bristles, D Abraham and Sons; 24 bottles Ind condiments, F Nowroji; 4 bds Per woolen carpets, IF Levy; 26 gags gum tragacanth, N Muljee and Co.; 13 bales sheep skin tanned, 4 bales goat skin tanned, K Lalbhai; 1 bale goat skin tanned, 1 bale sheep skin tanned and 4 bales cow hides tanned, A A Hirjee and Co.; 1300 bgs G-nut cakes, K Devchand & Co. For Havre:—3425 bags castor seed, Cotton Agents, Ltd.

100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. 108
Hukumchand Mills Ltd. 183
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Ordys) 194
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Pref) 114
100 Nandlal Bhandari Mills Ltd. 103
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd. 4-8
100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd. 34
100 Bhood Mills Ltd. 100
25 Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd. 12-8
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd. 1
25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd. 2
25 Bank of Indore Ltd. 80
10 Hukumchand Jait Ltd. 14
5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd. 1
Bullion:—
Gold bar per tolas 28/4
Silver per 100 tolas 67

Latest Commercial News

RISE OF 7 POINTS IN NEW YORK COTTON

Ginning Figures Show Record Low Estimate

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER VERY WEAK

Wheat And Linseed Easy But Jute Steady

BOMBAY, Dec 21

On Friday, cross rates ruled quiet after minor fluctuations. **BETTER ACTIVITY IN NEW YORK COTTON**—The New York cotton market displayed somewhat better activity on some foreign enquiry. Ginning figures show record low estimate. **GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER VERY WEAK**—London gold was firm but silver was very weak.

WHEAT AND LINSEED EASY

Wheat and linseed ruled easy on favourable crop report.

COPPER FIRM AND JUTE STEADY

Copper was firm. Jute and rubber ruled steady.

IMPROVED DEMAND IN SECURITIES

The London Stock Exchange exhibited very cheerful sentiment on good enquiry. Gifted securities also displayed active interest on improved demand.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

Previous closing	New York, Dec 21
Today's opening	12.59
Difference	unchanged
Today's closing	12.66
Difference	+0.07

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Previous closing	Liverpool, Dec 21
Today's opening	6.76
Difference	-0.01
Today's closing	6.75
Difference	+0.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May Rs. 233

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

Cotton displayed somewhat better activity on some foreign enquiry but the demand generally remained less aggressive in the absence of any fresh stimulus. Meanwhile interest is centred on the allocation of quotas under the Bankhead Bill which may be deferred for months. Pending the determination of these, not much movement is expected.

Ginnings figure show a record low estimate while trade requirements remain uncovered beyond January. Operations in May started at 12.53 i.e. unchanged from the previous closing. Business was moderately active on fair trade buying and foreign orders coupled with higher Liverpool cables which pushed the quotation up to 12.61. Thereafter the market became somewhat quiet due to the lack of further orders although the undertone continued very steady. The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.66 with a rise of 7 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

The following were the opening ranges:
January (12.47-12.56) 12.47-12.47
March (12.38-12.57) 12.38-12.52
May (12.39-12.59) 12.40-12.59

LIVERPOOL COTTON

The following were the rates at 12.15 p.m.
American January 6.82 6.83
American March 6.79 6.82
Egyptian January 6.55 6.60
Egyptian March 6.58 6.62

BROACH COTTON

Broach A/M. moved between Rs. 232 and Rs. 232.12 at night. The rate at 10.30 p.m. was Rs. 232.8 with New York futures about unchanged.

CONGRESS SOCIALISTS & CORPORATION

Public Meetings To Explain Party Programme

A meeting will be held in furtherance of the Municipal election campaign of the Bombay Socialist Party at Mohan Buildings, Girgaum Road at 9 p.m. today (Saturday) when Messrs. M. R. Masani (Candidate), Purshotam Tricundias, Y. J. Meherally, R. A. Khedekar and others will speak on the Socialist position in Corporation.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with March at 94.1.8 and May 94.1.4. In the absence of any important demand prices were inclined to sag under foreign selling and liquidation actuated by unfavourable foreign cables.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago wheat opened quiet with December at 97. The market eased on foreign liquidation and domestic house selling influenced by favourable crop reports from abroad.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Dec 21. Argentine linseed opened steady with February at 11.71. Prices declined on liquidation and foreign selling influenced by good crop reports with the price falling to 11.72 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

The following were the rates at 3.30 p.m.

METALS.
Tin (2227 3/4 buyers 2228 sellers. Barely steady) 2227 5/8 buyers 2227 3/4 sellers. Steady.
Lead (210 1/4 buyers. Barely steady) 210 3/8 buyers 210 1/2 sellers. Very steady.
Electrolytic Copper (231 1/4 to 231 3/4) 231 1/2 to 232
Glasgow Iron (270) 270

TEA
Indian Pekoe (0-40 1/2) 0-16 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-40 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-1 1/2) 2-1 1/2

JUTE
Crop Jan-Feb new crop (216 15/16 sellers) 217 value
Dundee (220 1/4 sellers) 220 1/4
Lightning Dec (218 1/4 sellers) 218 1/4
1/4 sellers

RUBBER
Spot (6 5/16) 6 5/16 paid and sellers
April-June (6 9/16) 6 1/2 paid and buyers

LINSEED
Linseed Bombay Dec-Jan (211 13/16 sellers) 211 13/16 sellers
Linseed Calcutta Dec-Jan (211 1/2 sellers) 211 1/2 sellers
Linseed La Plata Dec-Jan (213 3/8 sellers) 213 3/8 sellers
Groundnuts Comorandam Jan (211 3/4 sellers) 211 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
(Through Bombay Grain and Seeds Association).

(May 1935)
Bombay, Dec 21
Rates at 5.40 a.m. 6 8 5
Rates at 12.40 noon 6 8 3
Rates at 3.40 p.m. 6 9 9
Rates at 5.40 p.m. 6 9 9
Rates at 6.30 p.m. 6 10 6
Rates at 8.30 p.m. 6 9 6
Rates at 10.30 p.m. 6 9 6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations
Bombay, Dec 21
Wheat January 10.30 p.m.
Wheat May 10.30 p.m.
Linseed May 6.9 9
The time closed steady.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Govt. Securities Firm

CALCUTTA, Dec. 21.

Jutes ruled steady and unchanged and moderate business resulted. Coals showed on change, though equities were popular at advancing rates. Teas kept steady. Miscellaneous closed on special feature. Government securities were firm. Following were the closing quotations:

Securities:—3 1/2 per cent. Government paper 97-11; per cent. New loan 1941 101-7 odd lot; 3 1/2 per cent. loan 1947-50 102-10 small lot; 5 per cent. loan 1939-44 108-5; 5 per cent. loan 1940-43 108-4; 4 per cent. Punjab Bonds 1948 106-11 small lot.
Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1613-8 small odd lot; Imperial Bank county 412.
Railways:—Champarni 50-5; South India 51-8; Madras 50-5; Rewa 51-4; Talcher 51-3.
Jutes:—Akarpur 26-4 ex div.; Adamjee 26-4; Alliance 416; Alexandria 302; Anglo-India 495 small lots; Auckland 265; Bally 231-8; Barnagore 195; Biria 16-2; Clive 35-12; Calcutta Jute Manufacturing 27-4; Caledonian 555 small lot; Craig 2 small lot; Dalhousie 427-8 small lot; Empire 45-4; Fort Gooster 679 small lot; Fort William 335; Gondalpara 1020-8; Ganges 367; Gouropore 735 small lot; Dowrah 62-6; Hukumchand 17-12; India 645-8 small lot; Kamarhaty 647; Kankarapur 577 small lot; Landsdowne 190 small lot; Megna 53; Nalhati 470; National 27; New Central

IMPROVED SENTIMENT WELL MAINTAINED ON STOCK EXCHANGE

RENEWED HEAVY BUYING IN COPPER

Wall Street Steady But Traders Cautious

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Dec 21

On the Stock Exchange improved sentiment had been well maintained and although foreign business in the afternoon was checked by coming holidays, the undertone in all sections of commodities renewed heavy buying, mostly of a speculative character, caused a good advance in copper but otherwise markets were featureless. Wall Street opened steady but trading was quiet and traders were cautious.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at 238 3/4

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Friday Dec 14 238 1/4
Monday Dec 17 238
Tuesday Dec 18 238
Wednesday Dec 19 238
Thursday Dec 20 238 3/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Market generally displayed brighter sentiment. Gifted goods were very firm. Mining shares were very steady. Industrials generally were quiet but the undertone was favourable.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (230 3/4) 231 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (210 1/4) 210 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Consols (212 7/8) 212 7/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (219 1/2) 219 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (2107 3/4) 2107 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (2117 5/8) 2117 5/8

INDUSTRIALS

British Home Stores 7 p.c. Preference (254 1/2) 254 1/2
Marks and Spencer ordinary (13 1/8) 13 1/8
Marks and Spencer Splits Share 5-0
Hydro Electric (40 1/8) 40 1/8
Musical Industries (31 3/4) 31 3/4
Prinching Johnson (42 1/2) 43-0
Cables and Wireless (67 5/8) 67 5/8
Imperial Chemical (36 3/8) 36 7/8
Imperial Chemical Ord (9 1/2) 9 1/2
Woolworth New Ord (114-9) 114-6
Realisation 1930 (235 1/4) 235 1/4
Dunlop Rubber (48-3) 48-9
University Ordinary (23-0) 23-0
Ford Motors (35-10 1/2) 36-9
Cables and Wireless (67 5/8) 67 5/8
British American Tobacco (124-4 1/2) 125-9
Camera 'A' (27 5/8) 27 3/4
Imperial Tobacco Ord (138-9) 139-7
P and O S.N. Co. Defd (18-0) 18-0
Distillers 94-9 95-3
Bredford Dvrs (9-3) 9-3
British Colonies (11-1 1/2) 11-1 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (65-9) 67-0
Courtauld Ordinary (46-4) 46-4 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (7-9) 7-9
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-0) 10-0
Inter Nickels (22 7/8) 23
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-7 1/2) 5-9 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (211) 211

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord (250 3/4) 251
L.M.S. Ford (220 3/4) 221
E.R. Defd (27 1/4) 27 1/4
Southern Defd (22 1/2) 22
Landing Pass 5 per cent Stock (215 1/4) 214 1/2
London 'G' Stock (238 1/2) 238 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (256-3) 256-3
Goldar New (181-3) 182-6
Modderfontein (12-1) 12-1
Sub Nigel (233-0) 233-9
Spring Mines (166-0) 166-0
Union Corporation (140-3) 140-3

427-8; Nuddea 75-12; Orient 230; Presidency 7; Reliance 82-4; Union 545; Waverley 3-7.
Miscellaneous:—Nurma Corporation 7-11; Tavoy Tin Corporation 3-2; Cuttack electric 8; Shahjahanpore electric 7-12; Burn and Co. ordy. 324; Bengal Iron 4-2; Indian Galvanizing 10-8; Indian Iron and Steel 7-10; Indian Standard Wagon ordy. 7-1; Marshalls and Sons 1-15; Firoz Ltd. 12-6 ex-div.; Ivan Jones 2-10; Indian National Railways preferred ordy. 10; Indian Cables 3-10; Titagur Paper ordy. 21-10 ex-div.; Bengali Bonded Warehouse Asson (A) 550; Humayun properties 14; Midnapore Zemindary 77-8; Benral Assam Steamship ordy. 227-8; Calcutta landing and Shipping 13-4; India General Navigation ordy. 120-8.
Sugar:—Balarampur 18-12; Cawnpore ordy. 34-10; Punjab Sugar Mills ordy. 326-8 cum div.; South Behar 14.
Teas:—Bishnauth 31-12 small lot; Kattikira 29-8; Hatimara 47-6; Naga Hills ordy. 24; Nagasore 892-8.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Dec 21

3 per cent Indian Stock (231) 231 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1939/60 (210) 210 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1933/56 (216) 216
4 per cent New Indian 1948-55 (2109) 2109
3 per cent Indian 1935/47 (2115 1/2) 2115 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954/59) (105) 105

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (2112 5/8) 2112 5/8

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (22-0) 21-3
Empire of India and Ceylon (33-9) 33-9
Donar Tea (30-0) 27-6

JUTES SHARES

Bangalore (12 1/2) 12 1/2
Anglo Dutch Rubber (22-3) 22-6
Gula Kelampong (18-9) 18-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-4 1/2) 29-4 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (22-3) 22-6
Gula Kelampong (18-9) 18-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-4 1/2) 29-4 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (39-4 1/2) 38-9
Burma Corporation (11-1 1/2) 10-1 1/2
Rio Tinto (13 5/8) 13 5/8
East Rand Proprietary (48-0) 48-3
Rand Mines (138-9) 138-6

OIL SHARES

Venezuela (35-0) 35-0
Anglo Persian (40-7 1/2) 41-3
Burma Oil (70-7 1/2) 71-3
Mexican Eagle (6-0) 6-0
Shell Transport (44-4 1/2) 43-9
Royal Dutch (218 1/8) 218 1/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec 21

The following were the opening rates:
General Motors (dol 30 3/4) dol 30 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 10 3/4) dol 10 7/8
U.S. Steel Common (dol 36 5/8) dol 36 3/4
U.S. Steel Preference (dol 81 1/4) dol 81 3/4

CHLOROFORM USED IN ATTEMPTED ROBBERY

One Accused Sentenced To One Year's R. I.

Mr Justice Divatia at the High Court Sessions sentenced Ajmer Singh Sardar Nand Singh to one year's rigorous imprisonment on the jury unanimously finding him guilty of attempted robbery and administering a stupefying drug, chloroform, to a Marwari Rikabdas Sugalehand.

Fakirahomed, who was the second accused in the case was found not guilty and acquitted. Mr. Frank Oliviera appeared for the prosecution. Dr. P. N. Darwalla defended the first accused and Mr. P. J. Shroff represented the second accused. The facts of the case have been already reported in these columns. In view of the first accused's good record in the past, His Lordship awarded him a light sentence as above.

N. Arcot Political Conference

VELLORE, Dec. 21.

The North Arcot District Political Conference will be held at Vellore on December 27 and 28 and not early in January next as was announced some time ago. —United Press.

BAIL IN 'HABEAS CORPUS PETITION

High Court's Order In Rs. 27,000 Jewellery Fraud Case

Hiralal Jivandas and Narottam Vallabhdas, who have been remanded into police custody by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in a case of criminal breach of trust in respect of jewellery worth Rs. 27,000, were granted bail by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia at the High Court on Friday.

Their Lordships also admitted a 'Habeas Corpus' application made by Mr. Carden Noad on behalf of the two persons.

On a complaint by one Amritlal and one Shantilal, the Magistrate ordered the police to investigate the case. The police, in the course of their investigation, arrested the accused whom the Magistrate remanded till December 23. It was alleged that the complainants on oath before ordering an enquiry by the police. The Magistrate rejected the accused's application for bail. A preliminary point was then raised that the police had no right to arrest the accused. This point was overruled by the Magistrate.

"WITHOUT JURISDICTION." The accused now applied to

the High Court praying that they be set at liberty. They stated that the Magistrate's order was without jurisdiction and illegal, and highly prejudicial to their interests.

Mr. Carden Noad, arguing for the accused, said that this was a 'Habeas Corpus' application and that pending its disposal he was asking for bail.

Mr. Shingne, Government Pleader, opposed the bail application stating that having regard to the enormous value of the property involved, the cause of investigations would suffer if the accused were bailed out.

HEAVY BAIL

Their Lordships ordered that both the accused be released on their own bonds of Rs. 10,000 each and two sureties of Rs. 5,000 each, pending the hearing of the 'Habeas Corpus' application.

Mr. Carden Noad with Mr. R. B. Kantawala appeared for the petitioners. Mr. P. B. Shingne, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

JAPANESE CLOTH WITH DESIGNS

High Court Grants Interim Injunction In Trade-Mark Case

Mr. Justice Kania at the High Court granted an interim injunction against the firm of Tulsi Ram Jagatram in the suit filed by the Calico Printers' Association Ltd. The order was made on a notice of motion taken out by the plaintiffs asking for an order to restrain the defendants, pending the final disposal of the suit, from importing and selling Japanese cloth bearing certain designs in imitation of the plaintiffs' copyright designs.

INFRINGEMENT ADMITTED

In their defence, the defendants admitted that there was an infringement of the plaintiffs' designs but said that those designs were printed in Japan. They submitted that there was no breach on their part.

His Lordship granted an 'interim' injunction pending the final disposal of the suit.

Mr. N. P. Engineer, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. M. C. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji and Devidas, represented the defendants.

SECRETARY CHEATED OF RS. 30

Alleged Imposter Poses As Managing Agent But Is Untraceable

(From Our Correspondent)

KALYAN, Dec. 21.

The Kalyan taluka police are investigating the complaint of cheating filed by Mr. Jaywant Laladramasing, the secretary of Messrs. Harkisanlal and Sons at Ambarnath, that one K. L. Luthra came to him on October 4 last and induced him to part with Rs. 30 by falsely representing that he was an intimate friend of Lala Jivanal Gauba of Lahore and that he was short of funds due to an accident on the way. Further he stated that he was the Managing Agent of the Marwari Finance Syndicate, Ltd., with a capital of Rs. 25,00,000. Luthra had brought a note from his firm's managing partner Lala Jivanal Gauba with a request to show him the woollen mill at Ambarnath. He is said to have passed a promissory note in favour of the complainant for the amount received, but gave a false address in Bombay and Calcutta. Notices sent to Luthra have not been served at the addresses given by him.

To-morrow's Meeting At Matunga

Under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.), at the Ashika Samaj Hall, Matunga (G. I. P.) when Comrades M. R. Masani, Yusuf Meherally, Purshotam Tricundias, J. C. Matra and C. K. Narayanswami will speak on "Socialists and Corporation."

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI

Elocution Competition Results

The Annual Elocution Competition for the Hiralal Sakharam Rajadhyaksha Memorial Prizes under the auspices of the S. V. S. Mandali came off at the Maratha High School, Girgaum, on Sunday, 16th inst. 70 candidates of both sexes from the different schools in Bombay and the suburbs took part in the competitions. The following have been declared by the judges to be the most successful candidates:—

COMPETITION NO. I.—(1) Master Ganpat Dattatraya Rege (King George English School, Dadar), (2) Miss Malini Vardhe (St. Columba High School, Bombay) and (3) Miss Indu Rajadhyaksha (St. Columba High School, Bombay).

COMPETITION NO. II.—(1) Master Keshav Vasantrao Narurkar (Sheth Anandilal Pudar High School), (2) Miss Malati Shankar Vardhe (Indian Education Society's Girls' High School, Dadar) and (3) Master Vasant Sitaram Dhure (Chikitsak Samoocha High School).

COMPETITION NO. III.—(1) Miss Shanta Vasantrao Nerurkar (Chikitsak Samoocha High School), (2) Miss Shalini Ganpatrao Kudav (Chikitsak Samoocha High School) and (3) Miss Vatsala J. Natar (Sir Narayan Chandra Varakar Marathi School).

COMPETITION NO. IV. (1) Master Ashoka Vasantrao Nerurkar, (2) Miss Nalini D. Wagie and (3) Miss Yamuna V. Naik.

-AND NOW FOR PROOF!-to help and guide all sufferers from stomach upset and INDIGESTION

People who had long ago given up hopes of obtaining relief from digestive troubles are today writing their gratitude and praise for Dr. Jenner's Lozenges.

READ THIS MAN'S LETTER.

"I started with heartburn, then growing sensation. This went on for years. With the first dose of Dr. Jenner's Lozenges, my pain was soothed." (Mr. E.)

AND NOW THIS WOMAN'S TESTIMONY.

"After a year or two of chronic indigestion I was thin and nervous. Then I took Dr. Jenner's Lozenges. My first dose brought instant relief." (Miss E.R.B.)

Columns could be filled with similar evidence of the unfailing efficacy of this 100-year-old formula, which for safety and certainty in mastering indigestion has no equal today.

Dr. Jenner's Lozenges give INSTANT RELIEF. You may depend on it.

Sold by all Chemists, Grocers and Dealers throughout India. If any difficulty, from Wholesale Agents: FRANK ROSS & CO. LTD., Wholesale Chemists and Druggists, Chatterjee Building, CHITRALAL VADIAL & CO., Princess Street, Bombay; and WALTER WHITE, Market Buildings, Princess Street, Bombay.

Compounded in the laboratories of Dr. SAVORY & MOORE LTD., Chemists, The King, 143, New Bond Street, London, England.



PRE-HOLIDAY FEELING IN COTTON MARKETS

Scattered Hedge-Selling
Absorbed By TradeBOMBAY OPERATORS MODERATE BUYERS
IN LIVERPOOL

Absence Of Speculative Business

Bombay, Dec. 21. On Thursday the New York cotton futures market was dull and featureless. Traders were waiting for further developments. There was limited turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range and in the absence of any speculative enterprise the market was dull.

In view of Xmas holidays there is less inclination to operate and the market displays disappointing attitude. At the opening May delivery was one point higher at 12.52. Scattered selling resulted in a loss of one point from the opening level which was the highest level of the day. Later on there was some trade buying which improved prices 1 point and at noon the market reached the highest level. In the afternoon the market was irregular with increased selling in near months but distant months were relatively steady. The market closed at a decline of 3 points for near months while distant deliveries advanced 3 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 12.75 per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and prices after fluctuating within a narrow range closed irregular at a rise of one point to a decline of one point. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 12.75 c. per lb.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 points with May 5.13. There was scattered hedge selling and some pre-Bureau liquidation which was absorbed by trade. Later on the market was dull but some Bombay buying and trade selling helped the market. The market closed at a rise of 3 to 4 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed at a rise of 2 points at 7.13d. per lb.

East Indian cotton futures market was fairly active and closed at a rise of 6 points. At the close January was 5.51, March 5.50 and May 5.50. Egyptian cotton futures market was fairly steady and sellers futures closed at a rise of 4 to 8 points with spot cotton 4 points up at 8.50. Uppers futures advanced 3 points and spot cotton 2 points up at 7.50.

ALEXANDRIA MARKETS. The Alexandria cotton futures market was fairly steady and sellers futures closed at a rise of 9 to 10 points. Alexandrian futures advanced 6 to 10 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest 12.62+01
(12-30 p.m.)
N. Y. May Lowest 12.58
(10-31 a.m.)
Liverpool May Highest 12.58
(10-45 a.m.)
Liverpool May Lowest 12.54+03
(10-41 a.m.)
Messrs. Chinnell, Mehta and Co. have received today the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York—Market very steady owing to Liverpool. Continent and trade buying. Export heavy today. Advice buying. Good business doing in cotton goods and yarn market.

New York—Market quiet and steady. Some January liquidation offset by price fixing. Worth Street rather active.

New York—Improved demand for goods. Price fixing. Little pressure. Expect a quiet market until after the holidays but think market is in strong position.

New York—Active demand for dry goods. January liquidation well absorbed. Market may go somewhat higher.

Messrs. M and B Stern state: Pre-holiday market continues through the undertone is steady with trade reports more encouraging from America.

The Ginning report had no effect on prices and falls into line with the last Government crop estimate.

Mr. Wallace has announced that 75 per cent of the farmers have voted in favour of the continuance of the Bankhead Act and that the A.A.A. are seriously considering the extension of the Bankhead principal to other crops. According to a leading statistician connected with Dunn and Brad St. the trend of commodity prices and business activity is indicated higher until the middle of January with a slight reaction from then till the middle of February but again an upward trend and peak of prices is shown by the end of April.

Wheat and Linseed.—The Argentine report estimate wheat crop at 6,580,000 tons against 7,750,000 tons last year and linseed at 1,430,000 tons against 1,440,000 tons last year.

Since the compilation of these figures it is stated further serious damage has taken place owing to rains and the quality of linseed is expected to be poor compared with last season.

Silver.—Mr. Loan, Silver expert of the House of Representatives Committee discussed with the President the far Eastern silver problem but no indication of future action was shown. In this connection it will be recalled that on representations by China some time back President Roosevelt pleaded his inability to stop purchase in view of Congress legislation though promises were made as to consideration of methods of purchase. It seems obvious that Administration are determined to carry out their programme and to obtain the desired result.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Dec. 20. Messrs. Batavia and Karani have received the following report of the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dol.
Amer. Iron. Power Corp.	4
Amer. Iron. Power 7 p.c. P.	11
Electric Bond Comm.	4
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	33 1/2
Columbia Gas	7
American Tel. and Tel.	103
Western Union Tel.	32 1/4
Radio Corp.	4 1/4
Chesapeake and Ohio	42
New York Central	20 1/4
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	13
Eric R. R.	12
Pennsylvania R. R.	24
Union Pacific R. R.	107
Great North Pfd.	16
National Distillers	25 3/4
Hiram Walker	24
Amer. Tobacco B.	83
Dupont de Nemours	30
Canadian Pacific	33
Bethlehem Steel	31
United States Steel	36 3/4
American Smelting	39
Int. Nickel of Canada	22 3/4
Ammonia Copper Mining	19 3/4
Kennecott Copper	16
Cerro de Pasco Copper	35
International Harvester	26 1/2
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	31
General Motors	30
Packard Motor	29
General Electric	41
St. Oil of N. J.	24
Atlantic Refining	24
Seacay	13 3/4
Plymouth Oil	7 1/2
American Radiator	15
Chase Bank	21 1/2
National City Bank	19 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	325
General Corp. of Amer.	32
General Foods	34
National Dairy	16

notwithstanding renewed drive on utilities, Brokers loans up 25 millions

Days Receipts at all U. S. Ports .. 26,000
Days Exports to Great Britain .. 6,000
Days Exports to Continent .. 15,000

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Dec. 20. Ba's.

December 1934 .. 6.85
January 1935 .. 6.82
February 1935 .. 6.81
March 1935 .. 6.79
April 1935 .. 6.78
May 1935 .. 6.76
June 1935 .. 6.74
July 1935 .. 6.73
August 1935 .. 6.68
September 1935 .. 6.61
October 1935 .. 6.59
November 1935 .. 6.57
Middling Spot .. 6.71

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 20. F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS:—

January 1935 .. 8.55
March 1935 .. 8.58
May 1935 .. 8.58
July 1935 .. 8.58
October 1935 .. 8.56
F.G.F. Spot .. 8.53

LINSEED OILS.
London, Dec. 20. Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Jan. sellers 18/6.
Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. May/Aug. sellers 18/6.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Dec. 20.

Rupia Paper, 3 1/2 per cent. 71-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1943 or later .. 91-1/4
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later .. 98-3/8
Indian Stock, 4 1/2 per cent. 1930/35 .. 114
Consols, 2 1/2 per cent. 91-1/8
Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1901 .. 110-1/8
War Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1952 .. 107-7/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1900/90 .. 119-3/4
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent. 117-3/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China .. 16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank .. 137-1/2
National Bank of India .. 43-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation .. 19-3/4

LONDON METALS.
London, Dec. 20.

Copper Braziers .. 42
Yellow Metal .. 34-5/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands .. 11-7/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge .. 12-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B. .. 228

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 20.

Broach .. 5.67
Fully Good (Good Staple) .. 5.67
Fine (Good Staple) .. 5.82
Superfine (Good Staple) .. 5.97
C. P. OOMRA .. 5.12
Good (No. 1 Staple) .. 5.12
Fine (No. 1 Staple) .. 5.67
Choice (No. 1 Staple) .. 5.72

BENGAL .. 3.63
Good .. 3.73
Fine .. 3.83
Superfine .. 3.93

SCINDE .. 3.73
Good .. 3.83
Fine .. 3.93
Superfine .. 4.03

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Dec. 20. Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. sellers 6-3/8.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 21. Following unchanged New York advices, the local cotton market opened today at Rs. 230 for Broach A/M deliveries. There was a free buying of call options which induced active buying and prices advanced to Rs. 230 1/2.

At this level there was scattered liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 230 1/2. The tone of the market was quiet but steady and offerings were light. The official estimate of our crop was 4,554,000 bales and the average was 2 crores and 26 lac ares. Both these figures were 2 per cent less and the report was considered bullish. There was active buying. Liverpool opened at a rise of 2 points and the local market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:

Rs. a p.
Broach A.M. 232 8 0
Omara D.F. 217 4 0
Omara March 214 0 0
Bengal D.F. 159 8 0
Bengal March 132 12 0

COTTON TENDERS.
Bombay, Dec. 21. Total 13,300. Bengal 1,300. Omara nil.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.
Bombay, Dec. 21. Extra Spring Sup Fine FG Good M G .. 157 154 151 148
Punjab .. 157 154 151 148
Rajputana .. 157 154 151 148
Omara No. 3 .. 226 223 220 216
C P No. 1 .. 242 239 236 232
C P No. 2 .. 238 235 232 228

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Dec. 21. Old New Bengal Superfine .. 169 168
Bengal Fine .. 157 154
Bengal F. G. .. 157 154
Sindh-Punjab Fine .. 157 154
Sindh-Punjab F. G. .. 157 154
Wardha-Hingir .. 210
Nagpur-Savner .. 210
Punjab .. 210
Yudh .. 210
Arvi .. 210
Ellichur .. 210
Amraoti-Betar .. 210
Khandesh .. 210
Khandesh .. 210
Jalgaon .. 210
Broach Fine .. 210
Punjab/American .. 210
Sindh-Punjab .. 210
Miraj-Saugli .. 210
Compta Good .. 210
Bagalkot .. 210
Karnataka .. 210
Jalga .. 210

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, Dec. 21. In full-pressed bales. Since 1st Sept. Yesterday, This year. Khandesh 1,165 20,211
Central India 389 6,710
Bansi-Nagpur 612 16,597
Hyderabad-Gaonri 1,264 24,284
Becar 1,264 24,284
Central Provinces 110 10,669
Total Omara 2,570 57,429
Dholera 385 25,092
N. W. Provinces 3,542
Rajputana 98 1,763
Sindh-Punjab 2,446 52,570
Broach 219 6,284
Coimpta and Dharwar 163 22,222
Western-Northern 17,102
Coochinda .. 73
Tadvelly and Cam- .. 21,755
India .. 21,755
Persian 9 2,138
American 3,587
Egyptian and African 2,052 68,754
Columbia, Burma and .. 3
other ports .. 3
Total 9,082 324,294

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept to 13th Dec. Yesterday, This year. Europe 1,778 91,997
Japan and China 3,791 198,382
Coast Ports 3 6,745
Up-country by Rail .. 49,957
Abroad in harbour for .. 18,281
Europe, China and .. 5,572 968,322
Total .. 5,572 968,322

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
P. P. Bales 1934-35 1933-34
Receipts to date 26-12-34 325,000 266,000
Receipts yesterday 26-12-34 26,000 27,000
Exports to date 26-12-34 220,000 389,000
Stock at Ports 26-12-34 311,900 416,000
14-12-34 .. 311,900 416,000
Stock at Interior 26-12-34 632,000 220,000
Towns 14-12-34 .. 632,000 220,000
Stock at Liverpool 14-12-34 91,000 87,000
Visible Supply 14-12-34 982,000 918,000
Quantity in Sight 14-12-34 395,000 395,000
Quantity out of Sight 14-12-34 415,000 574,000

BROWN BOLD LINSEED MAY 1935.
Bombay, Dec. 21. Rs. a p. 6 8 6
6 8 3
6 9 0
6 9 9

THE BOMBAY GRAINS AND SEEDS ASSOCIATION LTD.
Bombay, Dec. 21. Rs. a p. 6 8 6
6 8 3
6 9 0
6 9 9

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT.
Bombay, Dec. 21.
3 1/2 per cent G.P.N. Cash 97 1/2
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 111 1/3
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 119 1/3

LOANS (TAXABLES).
Bombay, Dec. 21.
4 per cent 1933/35 Cash 110 1/5
5 per cent 1935 Mysore 120
5 1/2 per cent 1935 Mysore 117 1/5
5 per cent 1939/41 108 1/3
5 per cent 1940/43 109 1/2
5 per cent 1935 101 1/6
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 109 1/1
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108 1/1
5 per cent B.P.T. 97 1/4 101 1/8
5 per cent M. Deb 197 1/4 103 1/8
5 per cent M. Deb 1950 115 1/8
6 per cent M. Deb 1954 127
6 per cent K. P. T. 1955 127
6 1/2 per cent B. T. T. 1937 105 1/8

Share market remains closed from today till 1st January (closed since).

Exchange Quotations.
Bombay, Dec. 21.

B. G. RATE—
T T D D 1/6
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/32
Banks buying T T D D 1/6 1/32
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/32
Banks buying T T D D 1/6 1/32

NEW YORK B. G. RATE—
T T D D 1/6
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/32
Banks buying T T D D 1/6 1/32

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 5/8
Banks buying D D 5/8
Banks selling D D 5/8
Banks buying D D 5/8

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 5/8
Banks buying D D 5/8
Banks selling D D 5/8
Banks buying D D 5/8

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 7 1/2
Banks buying T T 7 1/2
Banks selling T T 7 1/2
Banks buying T T 7 1/2

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 1 1/2
Banks buying D D 1 1/2
Banks selling D D 1 1/2
Banks buying D D 1 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 92 1/2
Banks buying D D 92 1/2
Banks selling D D 92 1/2
Banks buying D D 92 1/2

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 1/2
Banks buying D D 90 1/2
Banks selling D D 90 1/2
Banks buying D D 90 1/2

CROSS RATE.
New York/London 4.93 7/8 20th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/4 1/2 21st inst.
Japan/London 1/2 21st inst.
Java/London 1/2 21st inst.
London/Paris 71.84 20th inst.
London/Berlin 21.10 1/2 20th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.30 1/4 20th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.30 20th inst.
London/New York 4.94 20th inst.
London/Antwerp 7.30 1/4 20th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange—Firm
Gold 47-00 1/2 19th inst. 47-00 1/2 20th inst.

Silver London Ready 21 1/16 19th inst. 21 3/16 20th inst.
Silver London Forward 21 3/16 19th inst. 21 3/16 20th inst.
Silver New York Ready 51 1/8 19th inst. 51 1/8 20th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 5/8 p.c.
19th inst. 5/8 p.c. 20th inst.
19th inst. 11/16 p.c. 20th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 9 1/2 p.c. per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money—Call 2 per cent.
3 mos 1 1/2 per cent.
6 mos 2 per cent.
Tone: Steady.

NEW YORK SUGAR.
New York, Dec. 21. March 1.76-01
May 1.81-01
July 1.85-01
September 1.89-01

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Dec. 21. Khandesh 1,165 bales
Central India 389 bales
Bansi-Nagpur 612 bales
Berar 1,264 bales
Central Provinces 110 bales
Total Omara 2,570 bales
Dholera 385 bales
N. W. Provinces 3,542 bales
Rajputana 98 bales
Sindh-Punjab 2,446 bales
Broach 219 bales
Coimpta and Dharwar 163 bales
Western-Northern 17,102 bales
Coochinda 73 bales
Tadvelly and Cam- 21,755 bales
India 21,755 bales
Persian 9 bales
American 3,587 bales
Egyptian and African 2,052 bales
Columbia, Burma and 3 bales
other ports 3 bales
Total 9,082 324,294

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept to 13th Dec. Yesterday, This year. Europe 1,778 91,997
Japan and China 3,791 198,382
Coast Ports 3 6,745
Up-country by Rail .. 49,957
Abroad in harbour for .. 18,281
Europe, China and .. 5,572 968,322
Total .. 5,572 968,322

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
P. P. Bales 1934-35 1933-34
Receipts to date 26-12-34 325,000 266,000
Receipts yesterday 26-12-34 26,000 27,000
Exports to date 26-12-34 220,000 389,000
Stock at Ports 26-12-34 311,900 416,000
14-12-34 .. 311,900 416,000
Stock at Interior 26-12-34 632,000 220,000
Towns 14-12-34 .. 632,000 220,000
Stock at Liverpool 14-12-34 91,000 87,000
Visible Supply 14-12-34 982,000 918,000
Quantity in Sight 14-12-34 395,000 395,000
Quantity out of Sight 14-12-34 415,000 574,000

BROWN BOLD LINSEED MAY 1935.
Bombay, Dec. 21. Rs. a p. 6 8 6
6 8 3
6 9 0
6 9 9

THE BOMBAY GRAINS AND SEEDS ASSOCIATION LTD.
Bombay, Dec. 21. Rs. a p. 6 8 6
6 8 3
6 9 0
6 9 9

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Bombay, Dec. 21.
3 1/2 per cent G.P.N. Cash 97 1/2
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 111 1/3
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 119 1/3

LOANS (TAXABLES).
Bombay, Dec. 21.
4 per cent 1933/35 Cash 110 1/5
5 per cent 1935 Mysore 120
5 1/2 per cent 1935 Mysore 117 1/5
5 per cent 1939/41 108 1/3
5 per cent 1940/43 109 1/2
5 per cent 1935 101 1/6
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 109 1/1
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108 1/1
5 per cent B.P.T. 97 1/4 101 1/8
5 per cent M. Deb 197 1/4 103 1/8
5 per cent M. Deb 1950 115 1/8
6 per cent M. Deb 1954 127
6 per cent K. P. T. 1955 127
6 1/2 per cent B. T. T. 1937 105 1/8

Share market remains closed from today till 1st January (closed since).

Exchange Quotations.
Bombay, Dec. 21.

B. G. RATE—
T T D D 1/6
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/32
Banks buying T T D D 1/6 1/32
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/32
Banks buying T T D D 1/6 1/32

NEW YORK B. G. RATE—
T T D D 1/6
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/32
Banks buying T T D D 1/6 1/32

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 5/8
Banks buying D D 5/8
Banks selling D D 5/8
Banks buying D D 5/8

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 5/8
Banks buying D D 5/8
Banks selling D D 5/8
Banks buying D D 5/8

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 7 1/2
Banks buying T T 7 1/2
Banks selling T T 7 1/2
Banks buying T T 7 1/2

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 1 1/2
Banks buying D D 1 1/2
Banks selling D D 1 1/2
Banks buying D D 1 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 92 1/2
Banks buying D D 92 1/2
Banks selling D D 92 1/2
Banks buying D D 92 1/2

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 1/2
Banks buying D D 90 1/2
Banks selling D D 90 1/2
Banks buying D D 90 1/2

CROSS RATE.
New York/London 4.93 7/8 20th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/4 1/2 21st inst.
Japan/London 1/2 21st inst.
Java/London 1/2 21st inst.
London/Paris 71.84 20th inst.
London/Berlin 21.10 1/2 20th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.30 1/4 20th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.30 20th inst.
London/New York 4.94 20th inst.
London/Antwerp 7.30 1/4 20th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange—Firm
Gold 47-00 1/2 19th inst. 47-00 1/2 20th inst.

Narrow Fluctuations
In Yarn Prices

SHANGHAI YARN DOING WELL

ART-SILKS IN BETTER DEMAND

Our market has remained quiet but steady throughout the whole week with narrow fluctuations in prices in almost all kinds of yarns. In case of Indian yarn, there has been practically no change in prices and oftake has continued to remain very limited. Mills generally have been quoting higher prices on account of rather tense situation of spot cotton but dealers do not get any improved offers from consuming districts with the result that they are not in a position to pay any higher prices demanded by the spinners. In the circumstances, fresh forward business has been very limited. Reports from consuming districts are fairly satisfactory and there seems to be some improvement in demand from all important consuming districts but prices offered by them are yet not upto the standard required by Bombay Mills. In the circumstances, it is but natural that the sales are not very large and most of the offers had to be returned unaccepted. Calcutta has been showing steady improvement during the last several weeks but Rangoon has been interested only in cheap grade yarns. As regards Southern markets, the undertone is reported to be getting more and more healthy. In the circumstances it is very likely that there will be an improved demand from almost all consuming districts after Xmas holidays and during the New Year. As for forward business, Japanese Import Houses have been quoting somewhat higher prices for nearer deliveries and whilst several offers have been on cables, actual business resulting has been limited.

INDIAN YARNS: No fresh sales of importance have been reported by Bombay Mills during the week under review. Some of them have been yet adopting a firmer attitude and have been quoting higher prices for distant deliveries whereas dealers are not inclined to pay any higher prices and are also unwilling to make purchases for distant deliveries owing to the uncertainty of the cotton market. It is however reported that up-country Mills have been regularly selling their productions at fairly satisfactory prices and the demand from consumers is readily met by them. On the whole the situation seems to be hopeful and whilst we do not expect any material improvement in prices of yarns from the present level, we believe demand will continue fairly satisfactory in the next few days.

ENGLISH YARNS: There is hardly any business of importance and a keen competition from Japanese and Shanghai yarns continues as before. Forward business is therefore rendered very difficult.

JAPANESE YARNS: The improvement reported in our last in Japanese yarns as well as in Shanghai yarns has been well maintained. In case of Mercerized yarns, prices have shown further improvement both for spot as well as forward positions

JUPITER GENERAL
has various schemes of
LIFE INSURANCE to
suit all. J9

The Bombay Chronicle

JUPITER GENERAL
will gladly supply full
particulars about life in-
surance for mere asking. J10

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1934

Sacrifice Of Indian Interests Writ Large

J. P. C. Plan Will Widen Gulf Between India And England, Says Walchand

The following are extracts from the speech delivered by Mr. Walchand Hirachand, President, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, at the Seventh Annual General Meeting held on Thursday:

"The Recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee are now accepted by Parliament as a general basis of the future constitution for India. When one looks into this document, one finds that in spite of all that is said by the various speakers in Parliament, it bears on the face of it, to say the least, the stamp of a half-hearted measure dictated by expediency and not a great statesmanlike act done by one great nation to another great nation. I doubt if it is really something which Britain should have offered to India after all these discussions of the last few years. There is evident in this Report, the concern of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, to perpetuate the position of advantage which the British commerce and industry occupy in this country and the question of India's economic interests seems to have been absolutely subordinated to this main consideration. I am stating only a fact when I say that none of the political parties in India, is satisfied with the offer, although they have voiced their dissatisfaction in different ways. A Bill on the lines of this Report, I am afraid, will not make for peace between the two countries; it will only widen the gulf existing between them. Unless therefore better counsels still prevail, I see no prospect of real and lasting peace and consequential betterment of the economic situation of the country in the years to come."

FISCAL AUTONOMY GONE

It has to be remembered that the Governor-General is to be invested with very wide power which he is to use solely at his discretion; Governors also are to have similar power and as if all this is not enough, in case of doubt, they are to be empowered to reserve the matter for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure! What little restricted freedom India enjoyed so far under the Fiscal Convention altogether disappears henceforth under the proposed arrangement and the Fiscal convention is to be a myth of the past!

SACRIFICE OF INDIAN INTERESTS

The J. P. C. Report definitely improves upon the position taken in the White Paper or defined by the External Capital Committee, to India's disadvantage as usual! It passes one's comprehension to see what necessity will be there for new non-Indian Companies to be formed when the old ones can well extend their activities to fresh fields and escape all necessity of fulfilling the conditions of having Indian registration, Rupee capital, and a proportion of Indian Directorate, etc! It can well be considered whether under these circumstances it will not pay India to defer industrialization till she herself finds all the necessary Capital and "personnel" to finance and run the industries. It will be seen from what has been observed so far that British interests and British industries claim equal benefit and equal protection along with Indian interests which have been struggling to build up strength in face of unequal competition of interests with enormous reserves, powerful organization, great engineering and technical knowledge and vast experience, at their command. One finds the sacrifice of Indian interests writ large everywhere in the Report particularly in paragraphs 342-357 dealing with this subject of commercial

discrimination. The J. P. C. have bestowed special attention on the subject of Ships and Shipping, a subject which has been in limelight in this country and in Britain particularly since Mr. Haifa's Bill was successfully piloted through the Legislative Assembly through two readings. The vested Shipping interests in this country then raised a great hue and cry. Government never made any secret of their opposition and they never realized the introduction of the measure! The recommendations of the J. P. C. now set at rest all doubts on the subject by taking away the power of the Indian Legislature to develop a purely Indian Mercantile Marine. Just as the recommendations to which I have referred before, permanently take away the power of the Indian Legislature to try to develop the industries of the Country except under conditions under which such development seems hardly possible, the special recommendation in connection with Ships and Shipping takes away the power of Indian Legislature to develop a merchant Marine capitalised, owned, manned and controlled by Indians. Reservation of coastal traffic to national bottoms is considered to be the very first step in the successful development of real merchant marine of a country and shipping is considered to be one of the Key-Industries of a nation. It is therefore most unfair that any action to build it up should be declared to be "ultra vires" of the Indian Legislature.

FLA FOR JOINT ACTION

I will only ask all concerned to ponder well over all these implications of the recommendations of the J. P. C.'s Report and see if we cannot do something unitedly even now to save the position before it is irretrievably lost and have some of the most objectionable features suitably modified.

This brings us to the question of the so-called principle of reciprocity. I admit there is the well-known principle of reciprocity but its application in the way here contemplated twists things out of their natural perspective. I cannot understand why the J. P. C. insist upon its application only this way and not the other way round! I am quite prepared to have restrictions put upon Indian trade, commerce and industry including Shipping and other Commercial services as Banking Insurance, etc., in the U. K. if India puts similar restrictions upon British business and enterprise here herself taking the initiative in the matter. If reciprocity is accepted in this way, I have no objection. Reciprocity between two fairly equal industrial and economically developed countries is an understandable proposition, but not the one proposed in the J. P. C.'s Report which seems to be a reciprocal arrangement between a lion and a lamb!

EPIDEMICS IN BARODA STATE

(From Our Own Correspondent).
BARODA, Dec. 20.
Plague continues in Petlad Taluka Town, and during the week ended 15-12-34, 11 cases occurred out of which five died. Out of a total population of 19236, 12097 are inoculated. Small-pox figures for the same week for all 4 districts of the State are 18 cases, 4 deaths of which 10 cases and 1 death is of Padra Taluka, in Baroda district.

In Amreli district 4 cases have occurred, in Navsari district 3 cases and 2 deaths, and in Meh-sana in Kadi Taluka 1 case and 1 death in village Fuletra.

There are no fresh cases of cholera during the week.

BAN ON DOHAD WORKERS

Carrying Of Lath's Prohibited In Loco Workshop Colony

(From Our Correspondent).
DOHAD, Dec. 20.
Freelandgunj Loco Workshop Colony of B.B. and C.I. Railway is all in excitement.

To-day the Additional District Magistrate of Panch Mahals has promulgated a special order under the Special Police Act No. 42 of 1896 for the Colony prohibiting carrying of every kind of lathis arms or weapons.

The order also prohibits making of any speech which would tend to excite any class. The order will remain in force for one month.

The police are patrolling the Colony and every street is carefully guarded.

It is expected that the local labour leaders who have gone to Bombay will return to-morrow and review the situation.

The workers' plight is really a sad one as they are without any leader on the spot.

"VICEROY'S A. D. C." TRICK!

Maharaja Of Travancore "Nearly Duped"

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.
The story of how a Maharaja was nearly duped by a clever ruse has come to light.

It was reported to the police that on Tuesday afternoon (on December 18) last, the Maharaja of Travancore was called upon on the phone, and the speaker said that he was an A.D.C. to His Excellency the Viceroy and he could arrange for an appointment. His Excellency wanted to make with him. Incidentally the speaker told the Maharaja that His Excellency was interested in a young Anglo-Indian who was being sent to him and requested the Maharaja to help him.

Shortly after the young man arrived in a taxi at the residence of the Maharaja and the Maharaja's A.D.C. was directed by the Maharaja to give the youth Rs 500.

On seeing the youth, the A.D.C. asked him where he was living, and he said that he was putting up at the Grand Hotel. He previously told the A.D.C. that he had been sent by the A.D.C. to His Excellency the Viceroy, who has just spoken to the Maharaja on the phone.

Taking the youth in his car he said that he would call on the A.D.C. to His Excellency the Viceroy, and if the A.D.C. said that he was the youth he spoke about to the Maharaja on the phone, he would hand him over Rs. 500 which the Maharaja had directed to be given him.

On the road to the A.D.C. to His Excellency the Viceroy, the youth apparently feeling that he was going to be trapped asked the A.D.C. to stop at a certain Club, where he had some business. Entering the Club by one gate he left by the other, leaving the A.D.C. in the car who was waiting for him to return which he never did.—United Press.

Amritsar Forms Socialist Party

AMRITSAR, Dec. 20.

At a meeting of the local Socialist workers held here at the Jallianwala Bagh, under the presidency of Munshi Ahmed Din, a Congress Socialist Party was formed and the following office-bearers of the Party were elected:—

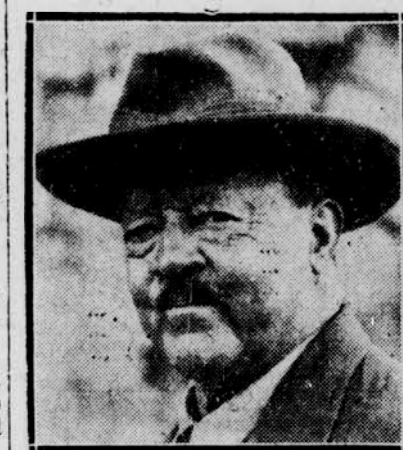
President—Sardar Gurdit Singh Vice-President—Lala Kundan Lal Vakil General Secretary—Mr. Mohmed Sherif.

An Executive Committee was also elected.—United Press.

NO EXPEDITION TO HIMALAYAS

Brig-General C. G. Bruce Contradicts Press Reports In Bombay Interview

Brig. Gen. The Hon'ble C. G. Bruce, the leader of the famous Himalayan Expedition, arrived in Bombay by S. S. "Mantua" this morning and left for Calcutta. Interviewed by our representative, the Brig-General denied that there was any truth in the re-



BRIGADIER-GENERAL BRUCE

ports appearing in the Press that he would be shortly leading another Himalayan expedition. He said that the news was absolutely incorrect and he had no such intention. He came to India on a holiday visit and would stay at Calcutta for some time.

PERSO-AFGHAN INCIDENT

Afghan Govt.'s Suggestion For Inquiry Commission

NEW DELHI, Dec. 21.

In connection with the recent trouble on the Persian border the "Isiah" of Kabul reports that a suggestion has been made by the Afghan Government to appoint a commission to inquire into the incident composed of the Persian and Afghan Foreign Ministers, the Persian Ambassador at Kabul and the Afghan Ambassador at Teheran.

The Journal also reports that the Persian Ambassador has made a protest to Kabul with regard to the incident and that the Afghan Government has given a reply in terms of the statement recently published on the authority of the "Isiah".

The Afghan Government declares that about September last 300, and subsequently 600 tribal households discontented with the local Persian administration decided to return to Afghanistan whence they originally came. On their way to Afghanistan they attacked the Persian Frontier Post. The Afghan Government states that it has no interest in or connection with these tribesmen.—A.P.

MILKY JUICE FROM MARGOSA TREE

People Rush To Spot To Get Few Drops Of It

KUMBAKONAM, Dec. 21.

For some days past, a great many people are seen going towards the north bank of Muh-maham tank where, it is found an old Margosa tree is exuding from one of its holes milky juice.

Old and young, particularly women, go round the tree hundreds of times believing that such an act will greatly be pleasing to God and that they are sure to get all their desires fulfilled by this act. Incessant of the choicest kind are offered to the tree and there is great rush for getting a few drops of the juice.

The owner of the tree or the man, who stays there, claiming right over the tree, is levying a fee of 6 pies per head for supplying a little of the juice and people do not grudge to pay this.—United Press.

GOVT.'S "NO" TO CORPORATION

Proposal For Introducing Hindi In Madras Schools Turned Down

MADRAS, Dec. 21.
For the fourth time the Government of Madras have turned down the proposals of the Madras Corporation to introduce the teaching of Hindi in Corporation schools in the city.

The City Council passed a resolution two years ago that the teaching of Hindi should be introduced in all Corporation schools. The Government to whom the proposal was forwarded for sanction, expressed their inability to accede to the request. On two subsequent occasions the same proposal was similarly rejected.

On the fourth occasion, the Government rejected the proposals on the ground that its acceptance would necessitate amendment of the rules under the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, as to admit the teaching of Hindi in Corporation schools.

In view of the persistent refusal of the Government and also in view of the reasons mentioned above by the Government, the Standing Committee of the City Council, at its recent meeting resolved to drop the matter.

The decision of the Education Committee will come up before the meeting of the City Council shortly.—United Press.

AGRICULTURAL CRISIS IN BERAR

Failure Of Crops & Alleged Coercive Measures

(From A Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Dec. 21.
The agricultural situation in Berar is reported to be grave. The average outturn of crop is stated to be 5 annas in the rupee, while the cotton crop yield is estimated at three annas. In spite of the failure of crops the authorities are alleged to be having recourse to coercive processes.

Congress leaders in Berar who are fully alive to this serious economic crisis, have issued an appeal to all cultivators to supply each Taluka Committee with details of all the alleged coercive activities of local officers. They will move Government for remission and suspension of land revenue as soon as they are in possession of full information.

BARODA GIRL GUIDES' RECEPTION

(From A Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 21.
The Reception Committee, Baroda Girl Guides, has finally fixed up the programme for public reception and address as well as gymnastic display of Arya Kanya Mahavidyalaya girls. Organisations of women as well as students have decided to co-operate with the Committee. The programme is as under:—

Sunday (23rd Dec.) 10-45 a.m.—

Reception at the Station and at 5 p.m. public meeting and welcome at Vishva Shrimali Wadi. President of the Ahmedabad Municipality will preside.

Monday (24th Dec.) 8-30 a.m.—

Under the auspices of the Ahmedabad Vidyarthi Mandal and allied organisations gymnastic display by girls. For student community only.

Tuesday (25th Dec.) 3 p.m.—Under the auspices of the Mahila Mandal, Jyoti Sangh (Women's organisations) gymnastic display by girls. For women only.

MADRAS COUNCIL BYE-ELECTION

C. P. B. Appoints Mr. R. Thevar As Candidate

MADRAS, Dec. 20.

The Congress Parliamentary Board has nominated Mr. Rethanachu Thevar as the Congress candidate in connection with the bye-election to the Madras Legislative Council from the Trichinopoly-Srirangam constituency.—A.P.

SAFEGUARDS FOR PEASANTS

Dr. Ambedkar Urges Legislation To End Iniquity Of Eviction

N. N. PATIL CONDEMNS J. P. C. PROPOSALS

(From A Correspondent).

ALIBAG, (By Mail).

The third session of the Kolaba District Peasants' Conference was held on Sunday the 16th instant at Chari in Alibag Taluka under the presidency of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. The preliminary arrangements of the Conference were made by the peasants themselves. A spacious pandal was erected with a dais in the centre for the president and distinguished guests. The meeting place was nicely decorated with flags and bunting. Cloth boards bearing slogans such as "Victory to the peasants", "Peasants, Unite" etc. were seen hanging in the pandal.

Dr. Ambedkar was garlanded by the peasants at Saral, Rewas, Hashiwre Naringi etc. The Conference commenced its sitting at 2 p.m. About 6,000 peasants from all over the district had collected for the Conference. Among those present at the Conference were Messrs. G. N. Sahasrabudhe (Bombay S. S. League), M. V. Donde (Principal, Parel High School), S. V. Parulekar (Servants of India Society), D. V. Pradhan, K. V. Chitre, T. V. Parvate (Editor, Maratha), S. G. Tipnis, C. G. Deshpande, N. M. Deshpande, Subhadra Savadkar, Ramuanna Potnis (Bhor Praja Parishad), and others. Mr. Ardeshr Baria, land-lord of Pezari also attended. The Mamlatdar of Alibag, Police Sub-Inspector and other Government officers were present.

MR. N. N. PATIL'S ADDRESS

Mr. N. N. Patil, Chairman of the Reception Committee, while welcoming the delegates said "The peasants' movement in this district, since myself and my colleague Mr. A. V. Chitre began our agitational and organizational work, has been conducted strictly within the four corners of law. Our aim is the economic, social, and moral advancement of the peasantry. Law-abiding citizens as we are, there have been occasions on which we were followed by big officials and armed police parties. Our peasants' Union was declared illegal in the beginning of 1932. For two years our work was practically suspended. Fortunately the ban has now been lifted and we are again able to meet in this third session of the Kolaba District peasants' conference."

PEASANTS MUST UNITE

He requested the Government to come forward to help the helpless peasantry in their distress. He emphasised upon the desirability of forming a peasants political party in view of the coming constitutional reforms. He referred to the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee regarding Second Chambers in some Provinces and indirect election of the Federal House of Legislature as being detrimental to the interests of the poor peasants. Finally he appealed to the peasants to unite and fight for their own cause which was just and which ultimately was sure to succeed.

DR. AMBEDKAR'S SPEECH

Dr. Ambedkar received great ovation as he rose to speak. He said:—

"You have to-day, to concentrate your attention to find out ways to remove your grievances. The term Shetkari, I must tell you, as commonly used to-day is a misnomer, people who possess extensive lands and who have no manual labour to perform are classified with those who have to toil for their bread on a farm with no piece of land of their own. The interests of these two classes are widely apart and conflicting with each other. It would be wrong to allow the one to be interwoven with the other, and I would suggest that a clear definition ought to be made of the term 'Shetkari'."

NEED FOR ARBITRATION

Now let me refer to that question which to-day, believe the audience especially the people of "Chari" have uppermost in their minds. I mean the strike that

the tenants of Chari have declared against the savakars and land-lords for the last two years. Without going into the merits of the strike I for one think that such disputes that may be existing between the land-lords and their tenants must as a matter of fact be decided by Arbitration Boards composed of representatives of both the parties with a Government nominee and empowered with some legal status. The decision of such an arbitration board ought to be binding on both the parties I see no reason why in an instance like this, the Government should not intervene and appoint such a Board.

INEQUITY OF EVICTION

There are, I know, a great many grievances in this part of the Presidency which arise out of a system, popularly called the "Khoti System." I am aware of the pitiable condition into which the tenants-at-will are thrown at the hands of Khotis. The tenant is evicted from his land by the land-lord at his sweet will which renders the income of the tenant most unsteady and makes his life miserable. This is a glaring injustice under which the tenants are labouring. Such freedom to the Khot to evict the tenant summarily deprives him of the fruit of labour that he has put in the soil for a number of years. Such grievances of the tenants-at-will must be immediately removed by legislation which will compel the Khot to pay adequate compensation to the tenant who has suffered from the eviction. These injustices have in my opinion reached their climax in the actions of the land-lord in threatening the tenant to demolish his house situated on the Khoti land whenever a dispute arises between a tenant and a Khot in order to compel the tenant to meet the wishes of the land-lord. I do not understand why such a glaring injustice should be allowed to continue. I must say that the Government too are guilty of a charge of a grave nature in that they have countenanced such an inhuman injustice. Take the instance of the housing accommodation afforded by some mill-owners in Bombay. At the time of the strike the mill-workers stand in the fear of losing their jobs and also their quarters which makes them lose half the sting of their fight. Such a state of affairs must not be allowed to continue and to-day's Conference must find out an occasion to ventilate their feelings in this respect.

FLING AT CONGRESS

You must never forget that the remedy for the grievances that I have just mentioned lies in bringing about properly effective legislation. A measure such as that of a strike is not the sure means of removing your grievance. I do not grudge the right of the aggrieved to resort to strike. But that is not a weapon which they can ever use, and then use. How to get such legislation on the statute book is again a question which you have to solve. Unless you have your own representatives in the legislative councils, you will not be able to do it. You must find men who will always promote your interests. While choosing your representative you must not allow yourself to be misled into believing that such leaders as the Congress are the only bodies who are fighting for your cause. If the Congress represents anything to-day, it represents nothing except an element against the British.

After the resolutions for the betterment of peasants were passed, the President made a few concluding remarks thanking the conference.

Calcutta: Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Willingdon gave a Garden Party at the Viceroy's House to-day at which about 3,800 guests were present.—United Press.